

COLD BREAKS RECORDS OF RECENT YEARS

Rail Grain Rate Decision of Board Is Against B.C.

Federal Commission, Dividing Three to Two, Rules Freight Rates on Feed Grains From Prairies to B.C. Are to Remain Higher Than Export Rates

Arguments to Be Heard in Commons

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The Board of Railway Commissioners to-day issued a judgment, dismissing the application for lower rates on feed grains and mill feeds from the prairie provinces to points in British Columbia.

Board divided three to two in the decision. Assistant Commissioner S. L. McKinnon, Commissioner G. A. Stone and Commissioner J. A. Stone supported dissent. Commissioner T. H. Gorman and Commissioner T. C. Harris were in favor of granting the application.

The application for lower rates was made by Thomas Reid, M.P. for New Westminster, on behalf of the Fraser Valley Farmers' Federation, Co-operative Association, and others. It was contended that the rates on feed grains and mill feeds from the prairie provinces to points in British Columbia are higher than the rates on the same commodities to points in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Reid's application was endorsed by several boards of trade and similar organizations. On the other hand, it was opposed by the Farmers' Institute of B.C., which is a grain growers' organization. It was contended that the lower rates would cut the price of the British Columbia grain growers would get for their products.

Stream of Refugees From Saar Region

Anti-Nazi Men Advised by Their Leaders to Leave Territory "TH Things Blow Over"

Little thought was given to the possibility that the Saar region would be returned to France. They have been threatened by neighbors and friends.

Car Riddled by Bullets During Police Chase



Four suspects who escaped from the Quetta Prison, Cal. Thursday, were back in the police to-day, awaiting trial. The officers note in which they escaped and which they abandoned before they were captured is shown above. It was riddled with bullets. Suspects from the left above is William Althoff, one of the four members of the California State Board of Prison Terms and Parole who were kidnapped and held for a time at Quetta. Althoff was wearing the clothes of one of the suspects. Suspects who were officers who aided in the escape. Other pictures appear on Page 2.

Oak Bay, Esquimalt Reeves Unopposed

Present Incumbents in Two Municipalities Expected to Be Returned by Acclamation as Nomination Day For Quietest Campaign in Years Draws Near

With a noticeable lack of candidates and no major issues to be considered, one of the quietest municipal election campaigns in adjoining municipalities for several years will swing into action next week with Saturday being the polling day. Nominations will close on Monday.

An nomination day nears it appears two reeves of the three municipalities will be returned by acclamation. In Oak Bay it is not expected there will be an election as the whole council is expected to be returned. Reeve Alex. Lockyer, Esquimalt, so far, is unopposed.

In Esquimalt it is anticipated there will be contests for only three of the seven council seats. Reeve Robert W. Mayhew and the three retiring Oak Bay councillors, Col. Richard Angus, William Hills and B. E. Taylor, are all seeking re-election and are to date unopposed for their seats. Dr. C. McConchie, the only retiring member of the school board not seeking re-election, is expected to be replaced by New Pioneer, former councillor, while Walter Mc. Walker, the other trustee, whose term expires this year, is also a candidate. A. E. Walker is unopposed for the sole police commission vacancy. The candidates will address a meeting in the municipal hall at 8 o'clock on Monday night.

In Esquimalt there are twenty candidates seeking eleven vacancies, only six of which are expected to be contested. This is one of the smallest fields in the history of the municipality.

Temperature Fell To Nine This Morning But Victoria Better Off Than Mainland

Victoria this morning experienced the coldest spell in twenty-six years when between 6 and 9 o'clock the temperature fell to nine degrees above zero. The forecast this morning was another extremely cold night with the wind gradually moderating and the temperature slowly rising. Some good skating was predicted over the week-end, with moderation of biting blasts from the northwest.

CITY WATER SYSTEM SAFE

No Fear Expressed For Victoria Proper But Doubts Expressed About Esquimalt

The city waterworks department to-day expressed no fear over the possibility of the continued cold weather paralyzing Victoria's water supply system. Trouble to date had been restricted to one from water, although many of the house-owners of the city have had their own taps and pipes frozen, it was stated.

Three days ago the water was cut off from the city and the waterworks department was called upon to supply water to the city.

ICE JAM ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 18.—Because of an ice jam in the upper Niagara River, the United States ordered that the flow of water be cut off to-day. New York state authorities said they could not open the flow of water to the river.

WEATHER NOTES

For houses in the city and district failed to escape altogether the effects of the cold weather. Through pipes outside pipes many houses themselves without a water supply.

MUCH SNOW IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, Jan. 18.—Heavy snow which had fallen continuously in Nova Scotia for twenty-four hours, stopped to-day. The snow was very heavy and the wind was very strong.

W. H. OZARD PASSES AWAY

Member of Times Composing Room For Twenty-five Years Died To-day

William Henry Ozard, an esteemed member of The Victoria Daily Times composing room staff for nearly twenty-five years, passed away early this morning at his home, 200 Albany Road, after a brief illness.

FIVE DIE IN GUN BATTLES

Two Policemen and Two Men Killed in New York Area; Suicide

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New Westminster Down To Three Above and Fraser Valley Points Register Zero; To-day Was Sixth Coldest Day in Weather Bureau History Here

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CITY COUNCIL GIVEN ZITHERS

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 18.—The city council to-day was given a surprise by the arrival of a zither.

Social And Club Interests

Free \$5 Permanent
FIRST LADY TO ENTER THE
Parisienne Beauty Parlor
OAK BAY JUNCTION
Monday Morning
To Others in Order—Permanents at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00
and \$5.50 Special
MARY GRIFITHS E 3324

French Wool
Scarfs, \$1.00
A. K. LOVE Ltd.
LADIES' WEAR
VIEW ST. OFF DOUGLAS

FIFTY COUPLES
WED AT ONCE

Shanghai Authorities In-
stitute Mass Weddings to
Save Expense

Canadian Press
Shanghai, China, Jan. 19.—Under
plans formulated by the social wel-
fare bureau of the municipal govern-
ment of greater Shanghai, fifty
couples were married simultaneously
yesterday at the auditorium of Shang-
hai's new municipal centre. General
Yu Tsh-chow, the mayor of greater
Shanghai, officiated at the marriage
ceremony.
These plans for mass weddings,
initiated after the Italian
model, were designed to reduce the
enormous costs usually attendant on
Chinese wedding ceremonies following
the ancient ritual. The fees charged
per couple were \$10 in Chinese cur-
rency—about \$2.25 in Canadian
money at present rates of exchange.
The social welfare bureau intends
to conduct four days each year for
these mass wedding ceremonies. The
days on which the marriages will be
held are the anniversary of the
birth of Confucius on August 27,
China's national holiday on October
10, the anniversary of the birth
of Sun Yat-sen on November 12,
and each New Year's Day.
To date, 1,000 couples have been
married in this manner. The
wedding hall of St. Mark's Church,
Buckingham Road, when the Prince
of Wales and the Princess of Wales
were married, was the scene of the
wedding of the Prince of Wales and
the Princess of Wales.

To Have The Best Cough
Remedy, Mix It At Home

Quicker Relief. Big Savings!
So Easy! No Cooking!

This famous recipe is used by mil-
lions of housewives, because there is
no other way to obtain such a de-
pendable, effective cough remedy. It's
so simple to mix—a child could do it.
From any drugstore, get 2 1/2 ounces
of Pines, a highly concentrated com-
pound of Norway Pine, famous for its
healing effect on throat and bronchial
inflammation.
Then mix a syrup by stirring two
cups of granulated sugar and one cup

HANDICRAFTS
ARE REVIVED

Victoria Women's Institute
Starts Classes in Various
Subjects

Interest in handicrafts, particularly
in those related to wearing apparel,
has been greatly stimulated by the
economic crisis, and the Victoria
Women's Institute has organized
classes in spinning and weaving, quilt
making, glove making and basketry
and leather work.

Through the untiring efforts of
Mrs. J. L. White, the president, the
spinning and weaving class evolved
into the W.I. Weavers Guild, which
recently held its first annual meet-
ing when tentative plans were made
for future work.

The guild meets on the second
Tuesday of every month at the in-
stitute rooms, 533 Fort Street, and
any information may be obtained
from Mrs. White, O 6864.

Tuesday afternoon each week is also
set aside for handicrafts at the in-
stitute headquarters, 533 Fort
Street. These classes are under the
direction of the following persons:
Mrs. S. Carmichael and Mrs. Pindley,
weaving; Mrs. E. F. Arnold, carding
and spinning; Mrs. E. Palmer, quilt
making; Mrs. G. Sexton, basketry
and leather work; Mrs. Wm. Foden,
glove making.

EQUAL RIGHTS
FOR HUSBANDS

Canadian Press
Calgary, Jan. 19.—The principle of
"equal rights for husbands" was
given approval by the annual con-
vention of the United Farm Women
of Alberta here today.

Recognizing the fact that giving wives
equal rights in property held in their
husbands' names, the closing session
of the convention passed a resolution
urging that the same right be ex-
tended to husbands whose property
is held in the wife's name.

A story about a much worried father
of ten children came out of the con-
vention when the resolution was dis-
cussed. To please his wife he placed
all his property in her name. Quickly
she obtained a divorce, married
another man and left the father and
ten children homeless.

GAVE BEST PERFORMANCE



Miss Tille Curry, who will appear with the Marquette Players when they present "The Fantastic Flight," by Rex, on the opening night of the elimination contest of the Dominion Drama Festival at the Grand Theatre on January 20 and 21 and February 1. Miss Curry, who also appeared with the Fairfield Players, was known to the Marquette Players. In last year's eliminations contest she was adjudged to have given the best individual performance of any actress in the contest.

AUDREY BROWN DESCRIBES
CHRISTMAS AT SOLARIUM

Miss Audrey Alexander Brown,
author of "A Dryad in Hosiery" and
other charming poems, who has been
at the Christmas Solarium since
early in December, has written a
delightful description of Christmas
at the institution in a letter sent to
Mrs. G. H. Barnard, of which the fol-
lowing is an extract:

"It is time I began to tell you about
Christmas. I'll start with Christmas
 Eve which was so curiously beautiful.
 A day of clear turquoise blue and
 silver enchantment.

"Once there came a sharp gust of
 wind, that shook the window and
 made the Christmas tree tremble and
 shiver. I could only see it dimly. It
 looked as if it were all strung about
 with silver rain, and beaded with deli-
 cately colored dew.

"Christmas Eve was Mildred's birth-
 day, wherefore in Mildred's honor we
 had a party, which happens here
 whenever there is a birthday. A long
 table was spread in the ward and set
 with crimson cups and saucers and
 apple green dishes, and there was a
 cake bearing fifteen candles, which
 Mildred succeeded in blowing out at
 one puff. All afternoon there was
 much coming and going. Miss Stone
 let the little ones play Santa Claus
 and carry up the parcels to arrange
 around the foot of the tree, which
 had been built up about the small
 ones took great delight in
 pointing out to me my present.

TOLD STORIES
"After supper I got up and traveled
 to the playroom, where I was asked
 to sit on the fender rail and tell sto-
 ries. At prayer time I was asked to go
 in and hear prayers with them, which
 idea I thought delightful. After
 prayers there were cups of hot tea, a
 reading fire and more stories.

"After the bell rang, because they
 wanted a Christmas tale, while we
 were making ready for bed, I told
 them the legend of the Christmas
 tree. Every one interested to stay
 awake till midnight. Bobbie brought
 a cup of water and a sponge to bed
 with her, so that she might rinse
 herself occasionally with a little cold
 water. And Bobbie was the first per-
 son in the ward to go to sleep. She
 was snoring loudly by ten minutes
 past nine. Maggie held up till com-
 fort past ten.

"As for me, I outdid them all, but

RACED STORK
IN SUB-ZERO

Alberta Mother's Ordeal
Over 27 Miles of Snow-
drifts Ends Safely

Canadian Press
Edmonton, Jan. 19.—A race with
the stork in sub-zero weather over
twenty-seven miles of snow-drifted
roads ended safely for Mrs. Frank
Aphina of East Prairie, Alta., when
a haven and skilled aid were reached
by a ten minute margin at an Enilda,
Alta., home. The baby boy and moth-
er are well.

Early in the morning, Mr. Aphina,
former R.C.M.P. officer, started out
with a sleigh with his wife, accom-
panied by a neighbor woman and her
son, Milton, who went to help shovel
drifts. Heading for the hospital at
High Prairie, thirty-six miles away,
travel was so difficult that team
after team had to be abandoned. The
third team was on the point of giving
out when it was necessary to seek
refuge in Enilda, nine miles
short of the original destination.
"I like a race out with this
kind," quipped the father.

Your Baby
and Mine

By MYRTLE MEYER ELDRED

All year long readers express their
worries, problems, and irritations to
me and I attempt to reply, solve and
ease their troubles. I am sure that
readers and problems, too, and queries
enough, only the readers of it can help.
Can you bear it? It's like to get rid of
my accumulation of worries.

First, the reader with a sick baby
who begs for an immediate diagnosis
and help for her baby. This is far
and away my major worry—for sick
babies need doctors and personal at-
tention, not information by mail.

ANONYMOUS PLAINTEXTS
Second, the reader with a "man" of
problems, who wants an immediate
answer—and expects it—but who fails
to send any means of facilitating such
answers through the paper are of
necessity slow.

Third, the reader who has a neigh-
bor, friend, or relative with a "stared
or neglected baby," who often has the
same look, telling her to be
hides her own identity behind initials
but sends me a stamped envelope with
the name of the crying friend, and
suggests that I tell her what to do.
Imagine the indignation of said
friend—and her rightful estimate of my
incompetence.

OUTLINE CLUB PAPERS
Fourth, readers who think, "My
baby" or "my child" or "my friend"
of a child from birth to five years and
want me to solve problems on the
evidence of their symptoms alone.

Fifth, readers who request letters
addressed to envelopes, no stamp, and
even an initial by which one might
address them through the paper so
that they might rectify their
omissions.

Sixth, readers who want me to write,
or at least outline their club papers
for them.

Seventh, readers who want me to
interview them, or make a personal
appointment because they have too
many problems to put in a letter.

NEVER MISS ELDRED
Eighth, readers who address me as
"Miss" though I am such a long time
matron and have such grownup
children two are married; that the
title is faintly annoying. I'm first of
all a mother—or there is little point
to this department.

There are, little and big prices,
diplomats, ranking officers of the
navy, the army and the air force, high
officials of the civil service, parlia-
mentarians, with all their sisters
and their cousins and their aunts,
dressed solemnly and with great
dignity through the Senate chamber,
past their Excellencies.

The Governor-General stood on a
carpeted dais by the western wall of
the red chamber, his entourage about
him. To his left was Her Excellency.
As each person to be presented ap-
proached, the name was called. A
bow each to the vice-regal couple on
the part of the man; a courtesy on the
part of the woman, and the presentation
continued out of the chamber.

On the Senate floor was a spec-
tacular assembly of uniformed officers,
standing facing the dais. The back-
ground to the whole function was
soft music from the band of the
Governor-General's footguards, playing
somewhere in the corridors.

COUNTRESS REGAL FIGURE
The Countess of Beaulieu were a
Maggie Russell model of silver and
gold brocade with court train to
match, lined with plain gold brocade.
A diamond tiara adorned her head,
and she had a diamond necklace and
a diamond and emerald bracelet.

Her Excellency was attended by
the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvie Fraser, who wore
an Irene Dunn model of plum
colored satin with long cash to match.
Her train was of gold lace.

Mrs. W. D. Harrison, wife of the
Canadian Minister of Agriculture, wore
a Moyness model of ivory satin with
a straight bodice and the skirt de-
signed on simple lines. Her court
train was of silver lace and she car-
ried a blue peacock feather fan.

Mrs. Murray McLaren, wife of the
Hon. Murray McLaren, wore a gown of
gray lace with court train of silver
brocade and a train of gold lace.
She wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. F. E. Macdonald, wife of the
Speaker of the Senate, wore a gown of
brown velvet with train of the same
lined with cloth of gold. She wore
pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. T. O. Murphy, wife of the Min-
ister of the Interior, wore an attractive
model of ivory and gold and
blue with court train of the same
and she carried a small gold bag.

Mrs. W. A. Gordon, wife of the
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Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, of Ed-
monton, chose white satin with tur-

Langford

The monthly clinic, sponsored by
the Langford and Lusk Women's
Institute, was held in the Dunford
Hall Wednesday afternoon. Dr.
R. H. Wiggins, child specialist, spoke
to the mothers on vaccination.

Miss L. M. A. Savory, Mrs. R. J.
Smith and Mrs. R. A. Hines, from
the Langford Women's Institute, at-
tended the annual meeting of the
Local Council of Women in Victoria
this week.

AUNT HET

BY ROBERT GUILLEN



"Men say a little liquor
ain't harmful, but you don't
see women afraid to eat this
and that because it gives
'em indigestion."

Copyright, 1934, Publishers Syndicate

Betty, that towel nearest you is one
of several that have gone to the
laundry regularly for two and a
half years. They've come back each
time as white as the other one which
is almost new. Do you wonder I'm so keen
about my laundry?

PHONE 6 8106

New Method
LAUNDRIES LIMITED

Their Excellencies Held
Drawing Room Yesterday

Lady Beesborough Regal
Figure in Silver and Gold
Brocade, With Diamonds;
Many Guests Present

Canadian Press

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Ottawa's greatest
social event—the drawing-room of the
Governor-General and the Countess
of Beaulieu—was held yesterday
evening with all the glitter and
brilliance that such occasions have
always featured. Corresponding to the
royal courts at Buckingham Palace,
the drawing-room is the most eagerly
awaited function in the capital's so-
cial life. There the debutantes, their
beautiful gowns further adorned with
diaphanous trains, and white plumes
adorned their coiffures, last
night made their bow, for the "se-
son."

There also ministers of the crown,
diplomats, ranking officers of the
navy, the army and the air force, high
officials of the civil service, parlia-
mentarians, with all their sisters
and their cousins and their aunts,
dressed solemnly and with great
dignity through the Senate chamber,
past their Excellencies.

The Governor-General stood on a
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the red chamber, his entourage about
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ORMOND'S
SODA BISCUITS
17c
a Packet

Laughlin's
GROCERIES

CATHEDRAL A.Y.P.A.

The weekly meeting of the Cath-
edral A.Y.P.A. was held in the
Memorial Hall on Wednesday
evening at 8 o'clock. During the
evening the resignation of War-
wick Hawson as leader of Group One was
accepted. Due to the lack of time
the final choice of leaders for both
groups one and two was left open.

Various points of the forthcoming
provincial conference were discussed
and all members who could possibly
do so were asked if they would be
prepared to entertain a guest at
supper on Sunday, February 2. It
was announced that the three one-act
plays would be coached by Miss
Caryle and Miss Adams, and re-
hearsals would be held on Wednes-
day evenings at 8:30 o'clock. No de-
finite decision has been reached as to
the date of the proposed dance.

At 9:30 o'clock Mr. Parrow gave a
very interesting illustrated lecture
showing the experience of a survey
party of the Canadian Government
Hydrographic Survey Department.

Parliament is being made more
sheepskin in England by the same
methods and tools used more than
1,000 years ago.

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1,000 years ago.

NATURALLY SKINNY
FOLKS
Add 5 lbs in 1 Week
... or No Cost...

New Natural Mineral Concentrate
From the Sea—RICH IN NATURAL
IODINE Building Up Tissues
of Nervous, Endocrine, Reproductive
Folks Where All Sea Falls

Now's good news for "Naturally Skinny"
folks who can't seem to add an ounce or
two to their weight. It's the new Natural
Mineral Concentrate, a tonic of good
solid flesh and full out these days, regular
billions even on sea and women who have
been underweight for years. A 1 lb. in 1
week. 12 to 15 lbs. in a few
weeks. No cost.

This new discovery, called Kelpamint,
and its use in food, is a tonic of good
solid flesh and full out these days, regular
billions even on sea and women who have
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Kelpamint 344

ALICE IN WANT-AD LAND



"A loaf of
bread," the Walrus
said,
"we chiefly
need."

THE DAILY TIMES

HOPE BRAND
Rubber Doormats

Made in Victoria by Blind Workers

ANY SIZE REQUIRED PHONE ORDERS 6 234

IS APPOINTED TO INSTITUTE

W. F. Pinfold, Victoria Laundryman, on Research Board in Ottawa

W. F. Pinfold, president of New Method Laundry Ltd., has been appointed to the board of management of the Canadian Research Institute, under the auspices of the National Research Council at Ottawa. A meeting of the board is to be held in Ottawa January 25 and Mr. Pinfold will attend.

Research work in connection with the manufacturing, processing and laundering of textiles is definitely assuming larger and larger proportions in the textile and allied industries. Much work is being eliminated and the ground prepared for higher standards of textile excellence. More and more of the reliable and acceptable textile manufacturers are seeking for research work that will gradually bring about legislation protecting their interests against inferior goods and workmanship. Just as food and drugs are protected by law from dilution and injurious compounds, so it is hoped the public will be protected from shoddy, inferior and impure manufactured textile goods.

With a staff of trained textile experts, research engineers and chemists, and a large laboratory comprising every known scientific apparatus for textile experimentation and testing, the institute is adequately equipped to serve the industries of Canada. Most of the reputable manufacturers are actively co-operating with the institute and the standard of manufacturing has been materially raised.

National research laboratories have

DOOLITTLES SET TRANS-U.S. FLIGHT RECORD



Accompanied by his wife, for whose sake he came time ago had forewarned the trouble of breaking air speed records, Jimmy Doolittle set a new trans-Atlantic record for a single day when he made a Los Angeles-New York flight in a single day, two hours, 15 minutes and 55 seconds. He is shown here with his wife, Mrs. Doolittle, after their arrival at the New York airport.

Economic Loss To B.C. In Canadian Trade Is Revealed

Report Compiled By Economic Council Claims Eastern Canada Is Heavy Financial Drain On Province; B.C. Has \$20,000,000 Favorable Balance on World Markets

A comprehensive report forecasting government policy to stimulate economic activity by trade promotion by British Columbia as a separate trading entity, was released for publication by the Economic Council of Canada.

Compiled by the research staff of the B.C. Economic Council under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Carrothers, after an exhaustive survey, the report brings out striking facts on B.C.'s trading position within the Dominion, with general suggestions for improving matters, while not claiming complete accuracy due to lack of some statistics. The report is based on a working basis by the government in forming trade development policy.

Based on the finding that while B.C. in 1933 had a favorable trade balance of more than \$20,000,000 on Empire and foreign markets, the province was running an unfavorable balance of more than \$20,000,000 with Eastern Canada.

FINANCIAL DRAIN

"This means," the report notes, "that there is a continual financial drain on this province to pay for our eastern balance. The payments would take the form of interest payments, dividends, borrowing, etc. When the figures are analyzed in connection with the tariff policy of Canada and the burden which that policy imposes on this province, there would appear to be a strong case on the part of British Columbia for a revision of the national policy of Canada."

HOW TRADE STANDS

British Columbia's trade picture, in round figures, is given as follows: Exports to world markets, \$17,000,000; to Canadian provinces, \$10,000,000; Imports from world markets, \$27,000,000; from Canadian provinces, \$10,000,000; total, \$37,000,000.

Exports of exports over imports on world market, \$20,000,000.

Exports of imports over exports to Canadian provinces, \$7,000,000. (It is noted that this estimate is based on retail prices and would be reduced to 20 to 25 per cent on a wholesale basis.)

Total unfavorable trade balance, \$7,000,000.

The Eastern Canadian provinces, it is explained, get the benefit of the fact that they have a large manufacturing base. The province of Ontario alone has a manufacturing base of \$1,000,000,000. As far as the province of Ontario is concerned, British Columbia trades on about an even basis on a total of about \$7,000,000.

In outside markets there are few which have a balance against the province. Following are figures that are quoted for some of the more important economic areas:

	Imports to	Exports from	Balance
United States	\$11,731,000	\$6,322,000	-\$5,409,000
Ontario	894,000	11,679,000	\$10,785,000
South America	88,000	1,885,000	\$1,797,000
East India	2,695,000	355,000	-\$2,340,000
United Kingdom	2,189,000	15,379,000	\$13,190,000
Australia	610,000	4,993,000	\$4,383,000
Far East	2,260,000	155,000	-\$2,105,000

(In connection with the figures for Australia, it is noted that while a large favorable balance is shown, the data on imports is limited and the balance may be too high.)

TWO SIDES TO PROBLEM

From these figures, the council clearly shows the problem of trade development under two heads: First, promotion on world markets; second, a revision of British Columbia's economic position within the Dominion.

With reference to open trade, the following general recommendation is made:

"It would be good policy to actively vigorously the same established markets of the world. Our preference

High School Notes

The interest of those whose minds are turned sport will be centered on basketball during the next three or four months. Followers of the game in Victor High School will have ample opportunity of seeing what the local institution has to offer in the way of sports this season, when competition in the Victor Cup League really gets underway.

Coach E. Hardie has already presented the schedule which is divided into two sections, one for January and February, the month of March will see a junior league get into action. Competition in this league will also be among four teams bearing the same names as those taken by the squads competing for the Feden trophy.

The first half of the Feden Cup schedule is as follows: January 24, Suggs vs. Cardinals; January 25, Shamrocks vs. Suggs; January 26, Cardinals vs. Suggs; February 1, Suggs vs. Suggs; February 2, Suggs vs. Suggs; February 3, Suggs vs. Suggs.

On February 8, the second half of the schedule begins when the Blacks meet the Shamrocks. The draws for the rest of the month are as follows: February 12, Suggs vs. Cardinals; February 13, Shamrocks vs. Suggs; February 14, Cardinals vs. Suggs; February 15, Suggs vs. Suggs; February 16, Suggs vs. Suggs; February 17, Suggs vs. Suggs.

The team scoring the highest total of points in the first half of the schedule will come up against the squad with the same qualification in the second half on March 1 in the championship game.

The Blacks' first team has been selected by Coach E. Hardie and the players are as follows: B. Noel, Walter, H. Rowe, T. Ishida, Maymuth, J. Stark, G. Jackson, C. Stevens, E. Smith, A. Smith, H. Smith, and B. Smith. Selected and taken charge of by Coach E. Hardie, the Suggs senior quintette comprises: M. King, A. Kirkbridge, B. Berry, H. Hoken, W. Fricker, and Mr. Myers, Finlayson and Payne.

Recent snow-storm and freeze-up interrupted a number of games scheduled for this week. Unable to give his senior eleven an active work

because of the condition of the ground, Coach E. Hardie has been instructing the High School players indoors and giving them short talks on how to improve their game.

Glasgow Rangers lead the field in the night-team league with eight points. Cardiff comes second with seven points, Portsmouth and Celtic tie for third place with four points, Manchester and Sunderland for fourth place, with three points each, and Sheffield brings up the rear, with one point.

At the weekly Fortis meeting held in the library on Wednesday, the members were entertained by a short play. During the meeting Mrs. Mary Hamilton of the staff presented the society with a plant.

It was decided that the first try-out for the annual Fortis-Beta Delta debate would be held next Wednesday, January 24.

Mrs. Dorothy May of the staff gave a very interesting talk on her experience in an alpine camp in the Rockies at the regular Beta Delta Delta meeting on Thursday.

The physical training team under the instruction of Coach W. A. Roper will hold regular practices between now and March 1 and 2, the dates set for the annual gymnasium.

Beginning Monday, Coach Moss Miller will also start rehearsals for the girls' part of the show, which will include a number of singing, dancing and wand drill, Indian club swinging and dancing.

The girls' inter-divisional basketball card is nearly complete. On Monday, the semi-final will be played when division 6 comes up against 12 and division 3 plays division 10. The final will not be played until after the examinations.

At the last student council meeting, it was definitely decided that the matter of a bi-monthly publication would be set aside.

GOLD SEARCH IS RECALLED

Historical Society Entertained With Story of Froisher's Quest

The story of three expeditions half way across the world in search of gold was unfolded before the B.C. Historical Society at the Provincial Library yesterday evening by Dr. T. A. Rickard, whose subject was "Froisher's Quest."

Froisher, an expert navigator of the Alaskan coast, was called on behalf of a syndicate headed by Michael Lok, in which were interested the Lord High Treasurer and other members of the Queen's Privy Council. The sum of \$1,000 was subscribed in London and in 1779 Froisher set out with two vessels, the Gabriel and the Michael, of about twenty to twenty-five tons.

It started as an exploration trip. Froisher went to the coast of China. On Baffin Island he found pieces of "black stone." He returned, showed the ore, and it was believed to be rich in gold, although later found to be worthless.

This "discovery," which came about through the imperfect nature of assaying methods, in those days led to the other expeditions. The Queen herself subscribed \$200 of \$2,000 raised for the second one and Froisher was especially instructed to seek gold ore, although he was still looking for the Northwest passage.

The same two ships, accompanied by a third, the Ayre, set out. They returned with more of the ore, but when the ships were unloading, they were wrecked and the crew was still looking for the Northwest passage.

However, a third expedition had been authorized in the meantime as the Queen was convinced of the richness of the ore. Fifteen ships were equipped. One was lost in a storm and the others returned with 1,350 tons of the ore.

High hopes were held when the ships got back, but upon the tests were unconvincing and Froisher started. Lok tried to collect the cost of the syndicate and found the cost of the ore was too high.

Froisher's quest was not a success, but he is remembered for his quest for the Northwest passage.

in the various countries of the British Empire gives us an advantage at the present time of very great importance. In the various countries of the Empire, particularly the United Kingdom, there is a population living on standards comparable with our own and possessing considerable purchasing power. With such a consuming population results can be obtained more readily and with less expense than in those countries where the population is living on a lower standard, where purchasing power is smaller, and where the demand for our products is found, in the main, in comparatively small quantities or among the more wealthy of the natives."

BARTER METHODS

"In view of the changed policy of recent years with regard to international trade," special emphasis should be given to the possibilities of trade barter or exchange. One of the most important of these is the barter of goods for goods. This is largely in the form of barter. It is unlikely that this condition in these times will ever be a permanent one. The tendency, at present, is for trade to take place on the basis of exchange of goods for money. As most markets require some guarantee of continuity of supply, this has worked in the long run to the detriment of the province.

PERSONAL CONTACT

Value of personal contacts in promoting trade relationships is emphasized, but with the suggestion that some delegations do not always have the best methods of making contact.

"For example in the case of Great Britain, it is suggested that many delegates spend most of the time in London, being completely isolated from the rest of the world. The British Empire is a vast area, and the British goods are actually consumed."

The report takes cognizance of the fact that the British Empire is a vast area, and the British goods are actually consumed. The report takes cognizance of the fact that the British Empire is a vast area, and the British goods are actually consumed.

EFFECTS OF TARIFF

In linking the internal problem with the national tariff policy, the report raises a clear-cut issue.

"British Columbia at the present time," it states, "is hampered by the national policy of Canada, which has emphasized the development of free manufacturing industries at the expense of the primary industries. It is estimated that approximately 97 per cent of the commodities consumed in British Columbia are produced in other parts of the Dominion. This means that British Columbia has to buy in a protected market and sell in an unprotected market."

The Canadian tariff, the reports estimate, cost British Columbia roughly \$10,000,000 a year. This is based upon a calculation that British Columbians pay an extra \$67,707,000 each year for their goods because of the enhancement of prices by tariffs. On the other hand, British Columbia manufacturers derive a benefit of \$10,000,000 from tariff protection. The difference is cited as the net economic loss to the province.

The calculation is somewhat similar to that placed last year by Nova Scotia before the Royal Commission on economic injury in that province. The difference is that it is based on net production of industry rather than on exports. Quebec and Ontario are shown as having a net gain from tariffs of about \$6,000,000 a year, while the other provinces show a total net loss equivalent approximately to this amount.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

In addition to outlining the general problem, the Economic Council points out some of the individual trade problems. Of importance among these are lack of shipping facilities.

This is particularly the report says,

FOSSILS SHOW EARLY SPECIES

Development of Living Types Revealed by Prof. M. Y. Williams in Stone Relics

Out of the city's temporary ice age, a small but appreciable Victoria audience stepped into the age of fossil history yesterday evening as M. Y. Williams, Professor of Paleontology in the Department of Geology at the University of British Columbia, transported them back to the beginning of petrification of former living species.

In speaking at the museum under the auspices of the Canadian Carnegie Museum, Professor Williams reminded his hearers the science of paleontology—the study of fossil remains—has been one of the earliest historic ages to the present.

He noted the early use of fossils as a record of the earth's history. During the Middle Ages fossils had been regarded chiefly as freaks of nature, although in some cases they were studied to a certain extent, sometimes erroneously.

Shortly after, people had taken fossils as a record of the earth's history. During the Middle Ages fossils had been regarded chiefly as freaks of nature, although in some cases they were studied to a certain extent, sometimes erroneously.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RICH FIELD

British Columbia has also produced its quota of fine fossils, he remarked.

In fossil men had his first experience of life as far back as 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 years.

Turning to slides, Prof. Williams showed reproductions of Cambrian crustacea taken from fossil beds near Nanaimo.

Almost perfect specimens of another crustacean, round head Crustacea, were pictured. Fossilized remains of the modern class, nautilus and some of the most primitive of fishes were shown on the screen as preserved in fossils.

By means of his slides he outlined the evolution of fish through various ages.

Distasteful relatives of the sea urchin, crown thorns and some other sea creatures were shown.

Restorations of coal age forests furnished splendid views of ferns and mosses. From such fossils had been reconstructed pictures showing club moss that once towered fifty feet in the air, as well as a dragon fly of a previous era with a wing spread of two feet.

Life leaves water. Amphibia, distantly related to frogs and salamanders, some of the first animals which had come out of the water, were depicted as they appeared in fossil remains.

Later had come the reptiles, layers of shelled eggs, entirely land living at first, with a better developed vertebral column and higher intelligence.

SALE! 8,000 Balls of Knitting Yarns!

2-Ply Zephyr Twist Wool 11c PER BALL

A fine grade, suitable for easy wool sweaters, negligees and dainty garments

Once again "The Bay" offers a wool special that's going to crowd the Art Needlework Department at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Women who know wool values have been waiting for a bargain like this. 8,000 balls—it sounds like a lot, but we know from past experience that it won't last long! SHOP EARLY! Choose from these colors:

Sugar Brown	Chantilly	Oakrose
Spa Blue	Rose	Cardinal
Scots Beige	Light Wisteria	Lotus
Primrose	Luxor Blue	Pink
Moss	Sky	White
Mist	Navy	Black

—Art Needlework Department, Second Floor of "The Bay"

Just Unpacked!

New One-piece Printed Silk Frocks As Fresh As the First Spring Flower

There was great excitement among our salespeople when we opened up these new Spring Frocks—and when you see them you'll get excited, too. We can hardly begin to tell you what they're like—you'll just HAVE to see them yourself. Silky fitting hiplines, gracefully draped necklines, long sleeves... colorful silks in patterns you've never seen before... the very NEWEST styles—these are some of the reasons why they are so attractive—so desirable. And more good news—we have them in all sizes, 14 to 26 and 36 to 44; also some half sizes.

500 NEW HOME FROCKS AND HOOVER APRONS

A factory clearance including many styles and a quality that ordinarily sells at \$1.50 and \$2.50. Frocks, aprons and hosiery actually found in our regular \$1.50 price. Silky styles only.

New Appliqued Hoover Dresses

In the ever popular pulchre and short patterns. Shown in self-colored styles. Choice of red, green, blue and white. Sizes 14 to 44. \$1.98

Scoop! New York Copies of Pastel Felts

"The Bay" is ready to meet the first call for a spring that and here's why: Our early Victoria spring is usually ahead of the first spring styles in all of the year we had our Montreal office check the best of the styles now showing in New York for southern resort wear. These were faithfully copied by one of Montreal's best milliners and came to you so you'll be ready to greet the first robe. And are they smart? New trim styles, off-the-face models, sky-crepe and crepe. Vibrant green, tawny blue, Riviera grey, yellow gold and raspberry.

See Them Monday Second Floor at "The Bay" \$5

shown on the screen before the speaker turned to the fossilization of the mammoth skull discovered in Wyoming. Similar species had been discovered in Alberta. The speaker added, showing reproductions of some of the skeletons and reconstructions.

TERRIBLE FLESH EATER

The gargantuan, most terrible flesh eater the world has ever known, the T-Rex, was shown in its hunting habits, as it was shown in its hunting habits, as it was shown in its hunting habits.

DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE

The speaker sketched the development of the horse from the earliest creature, originating in North America, to the horse we know today. The horse, it was believed, had died off in America, but had survived by migrating over the Alaska bridge to Siberia, where it was preserved and reintroduced to America by Europeans.

In some detail the speaker sketched the development of the elephant from the mastodon, with its higher form of mammoth, which as one roamed over America.

The giant sloth, the huge early form of wolf, three times the size of the present species, the polar bear, the four-toed creature, originating in the form of mammoth, which as one roamed over America.

Last of all in geological ages came the giant ape, remains of which had been found in France, the speaker said.

Charles D. Moberg, the important co-operation with some of the paleontologists in bringing order out of the

THE SPORTS MIRROR

HUSKIES DEFEAT OREGON HOOPERS

Spokane, Jan. 19.—With Bobby Galer, starting captain, leading the scoring with 14 clean points, University of Washington Huskies came through with a thrilling 29 to 25 victory over Oregon State in the Pacific Coast basketball championship game yesterday afternoon at the University of Washington. Oregon coach, Earle Smith, commented on their standing this way: "We are 10-10."

Morris 1, Patton Thistle 2.
 Kilmarnock 2, Motherwell 2.
 Queen's Park 3, Ayr United 4.
 Queen of South 0, Albionians 2.
 Rangers 1, St. Mirren 0.
 St. Johnstone 4, Partick 2.

SECOND DIVISION
 Alloa 4, King's Park 0.
 Brechin 1, Cowdenbeath 2.
 Dundee United 4, Forth Athletic 2.
 East Dundee 0, Dumbarton 1.
 Forth 3, Kilinchy 1.
 Leith 2, Morton 1.
 Leith 2, Morton 1.
 Morton 0, Stirling 2.
 Stirling 1, Third Lanark 0.
 Stirling 1, Third Lanark 0.
 Stirling 1, Third Lanark 0.

(Continued on Page 12, 13)

two months after the player had turned professional.

[illegible]

London (Canadian Press). — The initial velocity of a golf ball driven from the tee is estimated at 2 miles an hour.

club at Beaver Field by President
Bill Foster and under the guidance
of Manager Bill Mottus.

Specialties and Steels Shoulder New York Market

Associated Press
New York, Jan. 18.—Improvement in steel issues, together with further demand for specialized products, gave the steel market a steady rise today. The market was quiet, however, and many of the so-called leaders continued to move.

The steel market was steady, with a decided lift to sentiment given by the latest estimates of steel mill operations at Pittsburgh where the operating rate for next week was placed at 64 percent of capacity, a jump of four points over the previous week and the sharp January upswing on record for that district.

Improvement in business throughout the steel industry was generally attributed to increased demand from automobile manufacturers and producers of farm equipment.

In the domestic section, shares of Inland Steel, International Nickel and Canadian Pacific edged slightly higher. Dominion government bonds were steady, with a slight advance in the 10-year issue.

Oils and preferred shares got up 3 points, Colorado Fuel and Iron advanced 1/2 point, and others up 1/2 to 1 point. Included preference shares of Republic Steel, U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Mullins Manufacturing.

New York averages closed today as follows:

Twenty futures—5.14 up 0.02.
Twenty futures—17.25 up 0.02.
Twenty futures—5.19 up 0.15.

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WHAT LONDON THINKS OF MINING

The London Financial Times—the Empire's largest financial paper—recently made the following comment:

"The best guarantee will render why people of to-day should so 'consciously' to so-called gold-edge investments, when for real security they should have owned good gold shares."

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SMALL GAINS AT MONTREAL

Canadian Press
Montreal, Jan. 18.—With the usual week-end dullness prevailing, trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange showed only small price changes in today's session.

Canadian Pacific with buying pressure to come from London sources, rose 1/2 point to 12 1/2. Others on the Montreal section were also higher, Canadian National 1/4 point to 12 1/2, International Nickel 1/4 point to 12 1/2, and Canadian Pacific 1/4 point to 12 1/2.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—The Montreal Stock Exchange showed only small price changes in today's session.

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ALBERTA GRAIN

Associated Press

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MINE SHARES ARE IMPROVED

Canadian Press
Toronto, Jan. 18.—Shareholders in the mining sector today and yesterday had a busy day, with the market showing a decided lift to sentiment given by the latest estimates of steel mill operations at Pittsburgh where the operating rate for next week was placed at 64 percent of capacity, a jump of four points over the previous week and the sharp January upswing on record for that district.

Improvement in business throughout the steel industry was generally attributed to increased demand from automobile manufacturers and producers of farm equipment.

In the domestic section, shares of Inland Steel, International Nickel and Canadian Pacific edged slightly higher. Dominion government bonds were steady, with a slight advance in the 10-year issue.

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ALBERTA GRAIN

Associated Press

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Winnipeg Futures Push Higher With Overseas Advances

Canadian Press
Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Encouraged by London recovery of Liverpool, wheat prices on the Winnipeg grain exchange today moved an advance for the fourth consecutive day. Values closed 1/2 to 1/4 cent higher, and July 1935 to 1/4 cent.

Short-selling operations at Liverpool, due to further offerings from Argentine wheat exporters, caused a last-minute about-face in that market. Values closed 1/2 to 1/4 cent higher, after opening lower.

Report sales of Canadian wheat were negligible.

Other outside markets also were firm, Buenos Aires rose 1/4 to 1/2 cent, and Chicago held 1/4 cent gains for most of the session.

Cash grain trading was brisk, and some grain reflected the activity in wheat, though closing fractionally higher.

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ALBERTA GRAIN

Associated Press

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RAILROADS FIRM BONDS

Associated Press
New York, Jan. 18.—Further consolidation of railroad bonds gave the market a steady rise today. The market was quiet, however, and many of the so-called leaders continued to move.

The steel market was steady, with a decided lift to sentiment given by the latest estimates of steel mill operations at Pittsburgh where the operating rate for next week was placed at 64 percent of capacity, a jump of four points over the previous week and the sharp January upswing on record for that district.

Improvement in business throughout the steel industry was generally attributed to increased demand from automobile manufacturers and producers of farm equipment.

In the domestic section, shares of Inland Steel, International Nickel and Canadian Pacific edged slightly higher. Dominion government bonds were steady, with a slight advance in the 10-year issue.

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SALESMAN SAM

By SMALL

HALF AN HOUR LATE AGAIN!

WELL, YA BETTER SAVE YA POKER PLAYIN' FOR SAT. URGY NITE! GET ME?

OH, I WAS OUT WITH TW BOYS LAST NIGHT PLAYIN' A LITTLE POKER!

SEE KID? SAM, I HAD A TERRIBLE NIGHT, AFTER I GOT TO BED! REGULAR NIGHTMARE! DREAMED I WAS A BARDING!

HEY, NOT SO LOUD, DUKE! DON'T LET DUEB HEAR YA!

HE RAISES CAN WHEN HE THINKS ANYONE GOORIN' FOR HIM HAS BEEN CANNED!

THEY HUNG THEIR CLOTHES ON A HICKORY LIME, BUT—

—Said in The Montreal Times English.

VANCOUVER WHEAT

Associated Press
Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Vancouver grain prices today were steady, with a slight advance for the fourth consecutive day. Values closed 1/2 to 1/4 cent higher, and July 1935 to 1/4 cent.

Short-selling operations at Liverpool, due to further offerings from Argentine wheat exporters, caused a last-minute about-face in that market. Values closed 1/2 to 1/4 cent higher, after opening lower.

Report sales of Canadian wheat were negligible.

Other outside markets also were firm, Buenos Aires rose 1/4 to 1/2 cent, and Chicago held 1/4 cent gains for most of the session.

Cash grain trading was brisk, and some grain reflected the activity in wheat, though closing fractionally higher.

By E. A. HUNNINGS & CO. LTD.

Movie World On Parade For The Times Readers

Maurice Chevalier Picks His Beauties

French Actor Selects Comtesse de Maigret of Paris as the Most Fascinating Woman in World

Hollywood, Jan. 18.—Maurice Chevalier, French actor, in the midst of his New Year resolutions to indulge in the highly entertaining and pleasantly dangerous pastime of selecting the most beautiful women in the world.

Refusing to rush in where Voltaire would have feared to tread, the most widely-known Frenchman of the present day decided to compromise on a request to pick his ten most beautiful women by selecting what he considers the "Ten Most Fascinating Women."

"Beauty is really a fascination produced by the impossible, and through all his five senses. That is why he two men agree, and why any man can look his beloved straight in the eye and never see the most beautiful woman in the world," Maurice said.

"There physical perfection is not enough. I would not want the Venus de Milo even if you put arms on her." Chevalier's list, always subject to revision, is:

1. Comtesse de Maigret, of Paris.
2. Clara Bow, New York writer and magazine editor.
3. Ray Prater.
4. Marlene Dietrich.
5. Marie O'Brien.
6. Greta Garbo.
7. Anna Sten.
8. Clara Bow.
9. Loretta Young.
10. Annabella, French screen actress.

"The Comtesse de Maigret," says Chevalier, "would come first on my list because the moment I set eyes on her I was fascinated. She has been on the stage, and should she be brought to the screen, I predict, become the most glamorous of all the stars. A brunette, she is tall and slender, and is radiant in both mind and body."

"Clara Bow is just about the most fascinating woman I have met in this country. She is brilliant as well as beautiful, and although self-conscious, has wit and all the social graces."

"Ray Prater, Marlene Dietrich, Marie O'Brien, Greta Garbo and Anna Sten, I would group together without

Where To Go To-night

Capitol Theatre—Ed. G. Robinson in "The Man With Two Faces." Broadway—"Romance in Manhattan," starring Ginger Rogers. Playhouse—"Limousine Blues," starring Anna May Wong. Crystal Garden—Swinging.

explanation for their selection, since anyone who has seen them on the screen or met them personally, would agree with me.

"Clara Bow is a memory of the past. I shall never forget her. She had an irresistible magnetism that was wonderful, and yet was her tragedy. Of all the younger generation I have met, Loretta Young is the most fascinating. She is not only gifted in beauty, but in talent, and just now is developing and maturing."

"The lady I call Annabella is an actress who appeared in the French version of my last picture. She has beauty, glamour, poise and magnetism. She should be better known than she is."

Chevalier is co-starring with Marie O'Brien in "Police Bergette de Paris" for Twentieth Century Pictures, soon to be released.

COLUMBIA

Mary Astor in the leading feminine role of the First National mystery thriller, "The Man With Two Faces," now showing at the Columbia Theatre, refuses to look at the daily "rushes" of herself. The "rushes" include the film taken on any particular day.

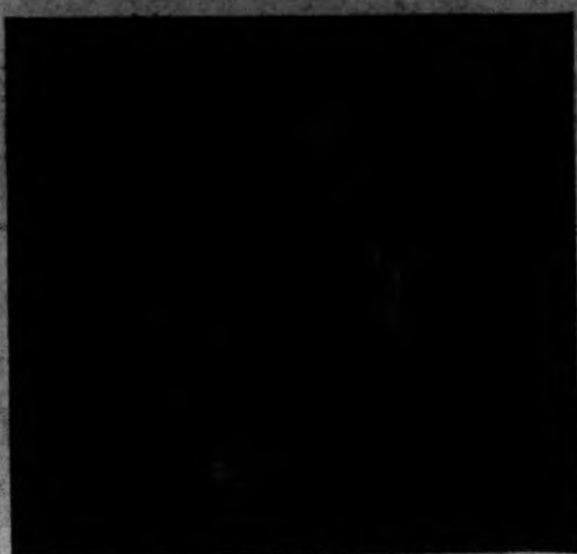
Years ago, she went through the ordeal and it made her so self-conscious that she has never been in a projection-room since.

PLAYHOUSE

Anna May Wong, who returns to film on this continent after her success in Europe, in Paramount's "Limousine Blues," now showing at the Playhouse Theatre, has only one superstition. It is a superstition that in a heavy Chinese gold band which she wears whenever she is in front of the camera.

If the shot does not permit her to wear the ring, Miss Wong clips it from her finger and conceals it in her sleeve, but she will not appear for a scene without the ring on her person.

FAMOUS COMEDIAN AT CAPITOL THEATRE



Eddie Cantor and Ethel Merman, who play the leads in "Kid Millions."

DENY ROMANCE



Mary Pickford and Charles (Buddy) Rogers, film stars, who share the picture in "Deny Romance."

The B.C. Joint Organization on Unemployment will hold its regular weekly meeting at 604 Yates Street on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All those unemployed are urged to attend this meeting.

Carole Lombard won the attention of the "Bumbe" company in Hollywood wearing a charm bracelet with a tiny telephone which dials "Hello," an engagement ring, a bridal bouquet, a wedding ring and a baby buggy. The bracelet is platinum with pearls and small diamonds.

A plant in Norway produces rust-free and acid-resisting steel, having an annual capacity of between 40,000 and 50,000 metric tons.

AROUND THE MOVIE LOTS

During a location trip to lovely Lake Garda in Italy to shoot scenes for "The Runaway Queen," director Herbert Wilcox and his star, Anna May Wong, discovered a fisherman who sang his native songs superbly as he worked.

They rushed him to Berlin and after a period of training prepared to present him at the Opera House. But, alas, the lights and the huge audience so terrified him that he turned white and had to be returned to his native setting before he could sing again.

Finding a voice for "Goldie," the latest addition to Walt Disney's film family, had the studio in something of a dither until it was discovered that the tone and quality of a midwife's voice fitted the character perfectly.

Walt Disney was busily showing his drawings of the chap he was to portray vocally. The ill-fated artist, who was to be the voice of the character, was so taken by the drawings that he turned white and had to be returned to his native setting before he could sing again.

The official family of Peru has contributed a daughter to the cast of "Bumbe," in which George Raft and Carole Lombard are featured. She is Susana Laura de la Puente, whose uncle, Luis Gregorio, was former president of Peru and whose father served the Peruvian Ambassador to London.

Paramount players and technicians have six pictures in production. They are: "Win or Lose," with Joe Morrison, George Burns and Gracie Allen; "Hold 'em, Yale," with William Fraxler and Larry Crabbe; "The Black Pirate," with Lloyd Lloyd; "The Black Pirate," with Lloyd Lloyd; "The Black Pirate," with Lloyd Lloyd; "The Black Pirate," with Lloyd Lloyd.

Charles Barton, who started in the film business as property boy and was recently elevated from assistant director to director of Sans Grey outdoor stories, draws his first feature assignment in "Car 90," a story by Karl Detmar, which is now in production.

Lloyd Lloyd has been signed for a part in Marlene Dietrich's picture, "Caprice Espagnol," the thirtieth picture to get a dialogue part in the von Sternberg production.

A Belgian admirer of Marlene Dietrich sent a doll to her as an exchange for a photograph. Miss Dietrich ordered three photos sent to her fan.

Since Queenie Smith came to Hollywood, the New York actress has become domesticated. As a diversion, she writes when not acting in "Mississippi."

Grace Bradley, movie star, has taken to singing. She takes a lesson each afternoon.

Arrigo Polillo, Italian artist, evidently likes playing. He painted the likeness of Sylvia Sydney, Cary Grant and Claudette Colbert and sent them to the studio as Christmas gifts.

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GARY COOPER SOUGHT AFTER

Every Great Movie Actress Wants to Play Opposite Him; the Reason Why

Hollywood, Jan. 18.—Every screen actress, great or small, instinctively wants to select that leading man who is to kiss and embrace her in that final climax which ends most pictures.

Of all the leading men available for that enviable task there is none more favored than Gary Cooper, it seems. Cooper, who worked in "Love of a Bengal Lancer," with Francis Ford, Richard Cromwell, Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith, Monte Blue and Kathleen Burke, is the first choice of the screen's ten greatest romances stars.

Gary has never seen Greta Garbo in person, yet the Swedish star has attempted to secure him for her leading man in the making of her last five pictures.

That he is Hollywood's most sought after leading man is further attested by Joan Crawford's repeated attempts to secure his services. But only once was she able to get him, and that was in "Today We Live."

He also is the favorite of Marlene Dietrich, with whom he played in "Operator 13" and recently Katharine Hepburn sought him for a new picture.

Allen, newest of the screen stars, is another who idolizes Gary and the lady star will soon appear opposite him in a new film.

And Marlene Dietrich, since that time she and Gary made "Morocco," has never ceased trying to get him to share another screen venture with her.

There must be a reason for this popularity among the screen women and Carole Lombard, who has made several pictures with Gary, explains it in this way:

"We like Gary," she says, "because he represents the virile, out-door type of man every girl likes. Then, too, there is a more personal side to this union, for Gary is a picture maker. It doubly valuable as a box-office attraction."

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NORTHERN STAR



Fresh from the north countries that gave the movie Greta Garbo came this beautiful threat to the supremacy of the Scandinavian star. She is Greta Garbo, pictured above on her arrival in New York on route to Hollywood from Sweden, where she was popular in the theatre, movies and grand opera.

COMIC FINDS LIFE REAL AMONG MOVIE FOLK

James Barton, Noted Dancing Clown, Surprised on Discovering Hollywood Is Much Like Any Other Spot in U.S.

Hollywood, Jan. 18.—"James Barton has been added to the cast of 'Captain Burroughs'."

This was the wording of the production notice from the RKO studio. That was all, not a word about why anyone should care if James Barton were in the cast. So the notice was relegated to an already overflowing waste basket.

Then I recalled once having seen Raymond Brown refer to Barton as the dancing clown on Broadway. That was a different aspect on "this man," I thought, "deserves investigation."

So, having myself over to the RKO studio, I strolled out to the "Captain Burroughs" set. There was Barton, a man about thirty-eight, standing beside a chair that had his name neatly lettered across the back—and occupied by the still cameraman.

"After that, his recognition was as unexpected as it was rapid. Some of her most important pictures were: 'The Black Pirate,' in which she co-starred with Lewis Stone and Lloyd Lloyd; 'The Black Pirate,' in which she co-starred with Lewis Stone and Lloyd Lloyd; 'The Black Pirate,' in which she co-starred with Lewis Stone and Lloyd Lloyd."

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WARM PRAISE FOR SYMPHONY

Well-known Orchestra From Seattle Will Play Here on February 1

Judging from press comments, Victorians are to have splendid concerts by a greatly improved orchestra on February 1, when the Seattle Symphony Orchestra is to give two performances at the Royal Victoria Theatre. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of November 13 made the following observations concerning the final concert of the season:

"There was spontaneity and gusto in the greeting given the Seattle Symphony Orchestra at the Seattle opening concert of the season."

"Stirred by vigorously-phrased performances of symphonies of Beethoven and Tchaikovsky, the audience was unanimous in its appreciation from the most opulent of the music patrons amid the jargon and sills of the drum circles in the gallery. It was a popular triumph, modestly shared by the musicians of the orchestra and their dynamic leader, Emil Cosman."

"San Toy" to Be Presented

"San Toy" or "The Emperor's Own," musical comedy in a Chinese setting, with libretto by Edward Morley and lyrics by Harry Shapir, bank and Adrian Rom, has been chosen as the Victoria Opera Society's next presentation.

The dates of the play have not yet been definitely fixed, but it is understood the performance will take place in the Royal Victoria Theatre some time early in April.

The musical given by the committee in choosing "San Toy" was its past popularity and the fact that it has just been revived in London with great success.

THE NEW Playhouse

Limehouse Blues

THE MAN WITH TWO FACES

THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN

THE LITTLE THEATRE

SHRINE AUDITORIUM

ON MONDAY, JAN. 21

Price, 50¢

What Is the Truth About Russia?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Monday, January 21, 8 p.m.

Question Period

Collection

DOMINION

TO-DAY AND MONDAY
AT 1:30, 3:15, 6:45, 8:30
A TREAT FOR ALL!
RANCIS LEDERER
GINGER ROGERS

Romantic
WINTER

R.E.G.'s LAUREL, CRYSTAL STREET OF GOLDEN DREAMS

COMPANION FEATURES
THE FASTEST TRAIN ON EARTH
"The Silver Streak"

With
Buddy Miller, Charles Stewart, and Bud Abbott
and the Harrington Boys

1:30, 3:15, 6:45, 8:30

STARTS TO-DAY (SATURDAY)

SHOWING ALL WEEK
THE GRANDEST MUSICAL
HIT "WIDOWS"

EDDIE Cantor

IN HIS BIGGEST AND BEST
COMEDY ENTERTAINMENT

'KID MILLIONS'

So poor, he lived on a hump... then he found himself owner of Egypt's golden millions! Famous Musical Show... Jammed with girls... laughs... and songs!

With ANN SOTHERN—ETHEL MERNAN
AND THE GLORIOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS

HEAR—"An Hour of Music," "Your Head On My Shoulder," "When My Ship Comes In," "Okay, Toots."

SEE—The Beautiful Sequence in Color!

ADDED: Walt Disney's **MICKY MOUSE**

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ADDED: Walt Disney's **MICKY MOUSE**

"KID MILLIONS" AT CAPITOL

Eddie Cantor Bright Spot in Search For Egyptian Treasure

An Eddie Cantor movie at home that ever on the screen in his fifth annual frolic comes to the Capitol to-day in "Kid Millions," a roving, rambling tale of adventure and adventures in search of buried treasure in Egypt. Famous Goldwyn has built around his half-crazed clown the usual epicure in writing, making and melody. A hundred of the gorgeous Goldwyn Girls sing and dance and cavort with Eddie in the shadow of the Pyramids.

Ethel Mernan's bubbling humor and her deep-throated song match Eddie's in the picture. Ann Sothern and George Murphy are the romantic interest. The go-go, dance-bunny nature of the film is hand for the first time on the screen in "Kid Millions."

CLOSEUP and COMEDY

by DAN THOMAS — GEORGE SCARBO

LOUIS DRESSER'S PET HOBBY IS RAISING ROSES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

LOUIS DRESSER'S PET HOBBY IS RAISING ROSES AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Hot Diggity Dog
WHAY & CAR
NO HOUSE BOARDS FOR
STUDENTS
with their place independent what
they want. They will give the
best of the house and the best of
the lot. \$1200 for the 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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

Merriman Talks

A FATHER rushed into the office the other day with what he said was a burning question that ought to be taken up right away. The News Ed. put him on to me to get his story.

"It is about homework," the father said. "Something has got to be done at once, but I don't know what."

I told him to forget it. Kids ought to be prepared to do a little homework; it thought. If a pupil hadn't enough ambition to supplement his school lessons it was a bad sign.

"Kids do homework," he shouted. "Who's worrying about kids' homework? I am talking about parents' homework—fathers' homework."

GETTING HIM DOWN

IT'S THIS way," he said. "I have six or seven children—seven I think it is—and they all go to school. They range between nine and seventeen.

"I am all for education. Don't think I am kicking about that, but what is getting me down is I work all day and have to do school teaching myself at night. Between ourselves, it is not turning the house into a school every night that is breaking me up so much—although that's had enough—but it is a long time since I went to school. I've forgotten a lot and I don't know if I am capable, but don't put that part in the paper.

"I'm a builder. One thing I know all about, and have to know all about, is figures. When it comes to arithmetic lessons I ought to be O.K., but even at that the kids stump me. They bring me their school problems. It's pin. I give them the answer in no time. You would think that would be fine. But it isn't. They tell me the answers may be all right but the way I get the answers is all wet. Well, that's that, and I can't do anything about it.

WOOLY ON DATES

"History. Well, that isn't so bad. I am a bit wooly on dates. I know the date when certain mortgages are due. The date interest rates were cut, and a lot of other important things. I can rattle off the kings and queens of the Tudor period and tell them about the War of the Roses, and all that stuff, but even at that you have to be careful. Especially so in these broad-minded days.

"Now I don't know—things change rapidly—people are getting more outspoken—I don't know if they are telling the kids now Sir Francis Drake was a great adventurer or whether they are calling him a pirate. By the same token, I don't know if they are still teaching sophisticated kids of the present day about Queen Elizabeth as they used to teach us, or telling them of her West, when they seem to know more about.

"Then Harry Fooley says they are teaching Communism, so I don't know whether they now call Guy Fawkes, who pulled his gunpowder stunt, or nearly did, on November 5, 1606, a rebel or a reformer.

ROBIN THE GANGSTER

THE KIDS call a spade a spade now, and it busts a lot of illusions.

"To them the romantic highwayman of olden days is just a thug. Robin Hood was a burglar, and from Alsinworth's historical novels they deduce that all of them was only a shadow compared with some of the men of Jack Sheppard's time; that England had dock gangster organizations along the Thames 300 years ago that put the much-touted gangsters of the United States to-day in the gutter.

"This is getting away from the subject of homework, though. As I said before, I have six or seven youngsters. According to instructions from teachers relayed to me by the kids, I am to hear the reading of two of them, which takes half an hour. I am to read and check dictation for another couple, which takes an hour. I am to go over arithmetic of another one, which takes an hour. Two others are taking commercial courses and I am supposed to read to them for shorthand practice for half an hour each.

STAY A SOCIETY THAT LEAVES me with three and a half hours' homework every night.

"My school days are supposed to be over. I am sick of homework. If you can't do anything about it I will see someone who can. We will start a Society for the Protection of Parents From Homework."

And he left in disgust.

ANOTHER FROM SHAKESPEARE

That was a pity, for if he had kept going this spade would be filled and I would call it a day. The mysterious and versatile Bill of Stratford's poem got left out last week, so fills out this week. Here it is:

Everybody's talking now about the Five Year Plan That's going to put Victoria on the map. There must be something to it, I was talking to a man And he has some good ideas, this same chap.

He says, "You've heard of Monte Carlo, where all the rich folks go? Where the money on the tables flows like beer? Why should they have to go there? That's what I want to know. Why can't we have a Monte Carlo here?"

I'd confiscate the buildings, the ones across the bay. There's a regular casino ready made, And throw the place wide open, so everyone could play. We would put those other places in the shade.

With house-houses, crown and anchor, and other games of chance We'd greet them when they came inside the door. For the folks who do not gamble, there is lots of room to dance. They could trip it on the main assembly floor.

They want no roulette wheel, nor to chase a green pig. They can see those things at any country fair. Now, if we're going to do this thing, why let us do it big. So I'm passing this advice on to the Mayor.

PULLING DAD'S LEG

EXCEPT for disagreeing with his politics, you never hear anyone say anything against Reg. Hayward. During the election campaign he got an earful. He was by his fireside listening to a political broadcast one night and suddenly his name was injected.

"As for that bird Hayward, he never was any good and never will be any good. It was a sad day for Victoria when it made him mayor. It will be a sadder day for the province if you return him to the Legislature." came the voice, or words to that effect.

Reg. was surprised and pleased it up.

Later on it came up again. "Do you know he beats his wife and ill-treats his family, and told the poor-bag at church." he heard of himself. That was too much even for Reg's good nature. He began to get mad, but to his surprise Mrs. Reg., on the other side of the fireplace, came to his aid.

Reg. Junior had one of those little knock-up machines in the basement with the aid of which you can cut on an auto speaker and substitute your own stuff through your own radio if you can imitate a voice. The outside world wasn't getting it.

NOTE TO PRINTERS (NFP)

Leaving early to go fishing, Lee. This ought to fill the space. If it doesn't, use the Shakespeare poem, "Gloom, Gloom, Gloom," dedicated to Mayor Leeming's weekly dirge predicting death of Municipal Quintuplets. If Graham Vincent Walter Somerset Harris, tries to slip anything over on me here about my not being stolen, throw it out. (You can't take it—Printer). Hold these headlines that were sent in for next week.



Dad Returns

Glorification of Womanhood Accepted In the New Germany as Goal of Nazi Back-to-home Scheme

"Old Maids" to be Scarce Under Hitler With Fewer Girls Going to University, But More Getting Husbands; New National Ideal is to Recapture Lost Natural Opportunities for Women, by Making Home And Marriage More Attractive



Healthy physique for women are stressed in the German back-to-home programme. Girls like these are set to work in offices or factories again.

By MARY HARRIS

WHATEVER else may be said of it, the back-to-home movement in Germany is accepted by most of the women affected, and especially by the younger ones among them, as a kind of glorification of womanhood.

That is the opinion of Ruth F. Woodsmall, student, author, and lecturer, who has just completed an exhaustive study of the situation in the course of which she talked with many of the older feminists and an equal number of those who are heart and soul in the new movement.

Miss Woodsmall was impressed with the sportsmanship of the former leaders who urged her to get both sides in order that she might present to the world a fair picture of what is really happening.

ACCEPT IDEALIZED INTERPRETATION

"There can be no question," Miss Woodsmall said, "but that many German women under the new regime have accepted an idealistic interpretation of their new status. They do not regard the fact that they will no longer contribute along independent lines as a loss. They feel that it is better for their efforts to be along the lines of their special gifts as women. They have been told, and they agree, that an individualistic woman's movement does not fit in with a unified, controlled state such as theirs now is.

"The attempt of women to be



RUTH WOODSMALL

equals of men has been presented as entailing a loss of essential womanhood. Officials have stressed that women's duties are of the instinctive and emotional order. Ideas of these women are truly convinced that they are about to recapture lost opportunities and that old maids will go out of fashion in Germany."

ANOTHER discovery Miss Woodsmall made is that while many women have been withdrawn both by compulsion and by the conditioning of their environment from work outside the home, there are still women in professions and business and, moreover, preparing women for careers has by no means entirely ceased.

"Many women in the professions still go on with their work," the surveyor explains, "but the professions are being analyzed to find the par-

ticular branch into which women will fit best from the government's point of view. Thus women doctors are being withdrawn from general practice and surgery and concentrated in the field of women's and children's diseases. Feminine lawyers are being relegated more and more to the children's courts, and their ambition to become judges is being discouraged since the powers declare that they are not primarily suited for the bench.

HIGHER EDUCATION CURBED

Fewer women are to have university education, though passages that is not important since the number of men who may go to college has also been cut. The whole trend is to take a small, carefully chosen minority of the women who go on to higher education. The government is frankly putting up barriers so that only the highly-fitted can make the grade. It is expected this will help to make old maids scarce in Germany."

The drastic measures of the early days when women were automatically replaced by men all the way down the line have been modified. Miss Woodsmall found, partly because they were increasing the relief load since a number of women replaced were wage earners for families. To-day, preference is given to men—but the circumstances are taken into consideration.

One occupation, according to Miss Woodsmall, will definitely remain feminine. The Nazis have discovered that for efficiency they must have women stenographers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION

marks were loaned by the gov-

ernment in 1933 to make the home and marriage more attractive to women. Miss Woodsmall points out. This money went to young married couples and their debts are to be progressively reduced by the number of children born. Four children will mean cancellation of a thousand-mark loan.

All over Germany, women are being drawn into courses on home-making. Houses that can be furnished tastefully but cheaply are exhibited. Girls are enrolled in health and hygiene classes so that they may become strong and fitted to bear sturdy babies.

EXPERIENCE REFUTES CLAIMS

According to Miss Woodsmall, the women who used to be leaders in

France's Auto King Deposed In Crash

Citroen, Long Known as "Ford of Europe," Sees Ambitious Enterprises Collapse in Sensational Financial Failure; Thousands of Employees Thrown Out as Great Plants Are Closed; Lavish But Ill-timed Spending Blamed for Break

By MORRIS GILBERT PARIS.

THE EIFFEL TOWER once more is just the Eiffel Tower, and no longer a blazing sky-sign by night. As the unique advertisement of France's most famous automobile, it has ceased to exist—and has become again simply a haunt of tourists and pigeons.

The extinction of the big Citroen advertisements that recently turned the famous old tower into a garish Christmas tree is symbolic of the apparent collapse of the Citroen enterprise. It cost 10,000 francs a night—\$600—to run that luminous billboard, and that was a lavish sum as advertising goes in France.

The whole Citroen lay-out was lavish. The famous "cruisera," those motor explorations through Persia, down through Africa, across Asia, were stupendous stunts. The factories on the Quai de Javel were sumptuous. So were the Paris and Brussels "exposition palaces." So was the brave gesture, not many months ago, when Citroen scrapped his recent models and began building a new series of ultra-modern stock cars, aerodynamic, front-wheel driven, gadget-laden.

So, indeed, was the man himself, lavish in all ways—a famous figure at the races, the beaches, the casinos of France.

20,000 ON DOLE

TO-DAY, the 20,000 Citroen employees in the Javel shops are laid off. "Temporarily," it is stated. "Judicial liquidation" of the enterprise may put them back to work again, in some part, some time. Meanwhile, they are on the dole, and hundreds of Citroen dealers are out on a limb.

Picture the "judicial liquidation"—which means receivership—of one of North America's biggest plants for making popular-priced cars, such as Ford or General Motors. The answer, translated in French, shows the scope here of the Citroen calamity. There is talk of the bankruptcy being declared this month. There is talk of continuing production under the receivership. There is talk of preserving the big factory in western Paris on the Seine as an important industrial unit for French war purposes.

Questions facing the Citroen liquidators and creditors are: How many men can actually count on new and continuous employment? How many cars can be put out a month, how much will their price rise or fall? GUESSED WRONG

CITROEN, as an industrialist, was like a great athlete who lacked—in the pinch—one vital quality. The quality was timing. He knew how to swing on the ball like a Babe Ruth in his prime. The trouble was, he swung too late—or too early.

In boom times, the Citroen plant was turning out the tidy number of 700 cars a day. With a humming plant, his tendency toward prodigality expressed itself in big expensive effort. He tried to compete in America, in England, in other lands outside France. He sent his cars through desert and jungle, over the Himalayas, across China, in big propaganda tours.

There was something very American in his ideas of spending money to make money. Only—it was the wrong country and the wrong moment.

Two years ago, despite the world crisis which was beginning to affect



Citroen (above) . . . and (right) the lofty thermometer that failed him—the Eiffel Tower.

France so that his production had dropped to 400 cars a day, the big magnate made his greatest gesture. He jinked his Quai de Javel factory and built a much more splendid one, capable of doubling his output. Citroen guessed wrong. If the famous "up-turn" had been at hand and if his big plant developments had happened to catch the trend, he would be a Napoleon of finance to-day. Instead, a year ago, he had to look for 600,000,000 francs to keep running.

"I" WAS UNLUCKY

EVEN THAT did not dampen Citroen's enthusiasm, and he put out his famous new "T." Judging by appearance and equipment, the "T" was a sweet and stylish little car. Its front wheels were powered, it braked on four wheels, had "knee" springs, and snappy air-streamed lines. Its clutch was a neat little lever on the dash-board and the hand-brake was tucked away almost out of sight. The dash-board itself had enough trick indicators on it to fit a prima donna's Rolls. It had no running board, the spare tire was housed as neatly as a watch crystal. It was supplied in the colors of the spectrum, and it pulled.

It pulled—but it could not pull the Eiffel Tower, or the "palace des expositions," or the Citroen "cruisera" all the way from Senegal to the Gold Desert, or the plunging Monsieur Citroen himself. All those things, these days in France, were just too much for a little light car—even if it did have a chromium cigarette lighter on the dash and a three-way horn.

Germany's political life and still hold to their old view, feel that the new period represents the beginning of a reversion to the post-war period. Since many of those who had been most prominent in political and professional life since the war had both families and careers, they feel that their experience completely refutes the contention of the government that a woman cannot manage both.

However, such women in the main are living quietly. Perhaps their movement will come, but not yet.

Miss Woodsmall, who did not work in France and Germany under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., speaks German fluently. She has been attending the World's Council of Y.W.C.A. at Geneva as one of the delegates.

Soviet's "Steely One" Marks a Lonely 55th Birthday

By London Correspondent of The Victoria Daily Times LONDON.

MORE LONELY than ever in his solitary eminence, Soviet Russia's mighty Stalin observes—but does not celebrate—the start of his fifty-sixth year of life.

For the same reason's butler which recently snuffed out the life of George Kyril, another of the inner ring of the Soviet government, also plunged deep into the soul of Stalin, "the steely one." It robbed him of one of his closest and most trusted friends and turned to bitter ashes all thoughts of making an event of his birthday anniversary. There are few to share it with him. His wife died nearly three years ago. His daughter does not live in Moscow. His thirty-three-year-old son works in southern Russia as an engineer.

Given that birthday is somewhat problematical, so before this strange rite of men. Some say he was born December 6, 1878, old style (Russian calendar). Others fix it at December 21, 1879, still others say it was January 5, 1880. So that, bringing them into accord with our calendar, the dates would be, respectively, December 21, 1878, January 5, 1880, and January 18, 1880. The one thing that is sure is that he is fifty-five.

STILL A MYSTERY FIGURE BY COMPARISON to Lenin, the Bolshevik demi-god, and to Trotsky, Stalin is largely unknown even at this late day. This is because, unlike

Lenin, he was not a man of letters, he soon became a veritable in-again, out-again Stalin. Finding Tiflis too hot for him, he went to Batumi, where he organized strikes against the oil companies. He was arrested in 1903 and in 1905 called for three years to the Krikat province of Siberia. Within a month he escaped and bobbed up in Tiflis.

FAVORED USE OF FORCE

EVEN THEN within the Socialist Party there was a violent struggle between the Mensheviks, who wanted revolution by semi-constitutional methods, and the Bolsheviks, who wanted to seize power by force. Stalin plumped for Bolshevism and never wavered. In 1905 he went to a Bolshevik conference in Finland and for the first time he met Lenin; 1907 saw him back in Batumi editing Bolshevik papers, writing Bolshevik pamphlets.

March, 1908, he was shipped off to exile in Volodga province. As usual, he escaped and came right back to Batumi. In 1910, some story. This time he bobbed up in what was then St. Petersburg, was arrested, exiled and again escaped. There followed the same anonymous story for seven more years—arrest, exile, escape. He twice arrested he directed the publication of the future great Soviet paper—Pravda.

Kerensky's moderate revolution found him back in Petrograd and he played a large part with Lenin and Trotsky in organizing the Bolshevik Revolution, which took Russia out of the World War and to a humiliating



"THE STEELY ONE"

peace with Germany. In 1917 he got the position which was the foundation of his future fortunes—membership in the Bolshevik central committee. He was also in command of Com-

missar for Nationalities and for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. What is not so generally known is Stalin's incessant work at all the war fronts when the Soviet government was struggling against various White armies, financed by the Allies and other interested parties. At times it looked as if the Bolsheviks would collapse before these various onslaughts. Usually, when things were at their darkest, Lenin would send Stalin forward as his special agent. He knew him to be brave, honest and ruthless.

Stalin never blenched when he deemed it necessary to have cruelty or treacherous leaders shot. He proved the necessity of food and warm clothing for the soldiers and managed to supply them. Not treated as a soldier, he showed a quick grasp of military strategy.

In those troubled years he was in turn at Tseretyn in southern Russia when the Whites were threatening the Caucasus in the south; at Peking in the Ural Mountain ranges, and, finally, at the most threatening place of all, the line between Gori and Tula which endangered Moscow itself. In each case he helped his cause to victory.

FOUGHT TROTSKY WITH SOME measure of peace now granted the Soviets, Trotsky and Stalin fought for Lenin's first seven years. Trotsky got the job of creating a formidable Red army which was supposed to make him. Stalin got the seemingly lower job of secretary of

the Bolshevik central committee. Lenin's death in 1924 brought the rivalry to a climax. Stalin won. As secretary, he had control of the party machinery. There were those who thought he would not dareoust Trotsky and, if he dared, that the Red army would make trouble. There was hardly a ripple. The victor defeated the vanquished of his office, his party standing. Then he called him to a distant part of Russia and finally booted him out of the country entirely.

The men's opposition was fundamental. Trotsky wanted to work for revolution in all the countries of the world. Stalin wanted to stabilize and organize the revolution of his own country first. Out of this grew his huge five-year plan to develop great industries in Russia and his second plan for collective running of the farms. As wiped out the rivals, as the victor presents were called.

To-day, with all power in his hands, Stalin is rarely seen in public except when he reviews a parade of the Red army. Dressed like the simplest worker, he is welcomed to his work. In a plain bare room in the Kremlin he labors all day over state papers. When he is through, he goes in an automobile to his plain little home in the Kuntsevo suburb of Moscow. He has lived to see his government recognized by all the great powers of the world and to see Russia admitted to the League of Nations. Trotsky's policy of seeking to stir up Bolshevik revolutions in other countries would have kept Russia a pariah.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Magical Islands Hunted From Mythical Times By Great Explorers

THOMAS of yore, when Egypt was young, men who lived by the life discovered that dead bodies did not decay. Instead the hot, dry air preserved them; the men began to think that the people who had lived in these bodies were only temporarily away, and that they would return presently and clothe themselves anew in flesh and blood.

But if they were away, where were they? For all in the world, it was decided, in some enchanted land beyond the sunset. . . . And so there grew up a legend of magical islands, in the west—the Fortunate Isles, the Vale of Avalon, or whatnot—a place of wonder and miracle, which the brave might find some day.

Now it is the lingering of this legend, says J. Leslie Mitchell, that explains the great explorers, and he has written a book, "Earth Conquerors," to tell about the men who sailed to find these islands.

The explorers that interest him, in other words, are the men to whom the quest itself was all important; the men who were driven by some inner restlessness, men like Leif the Lucky, and Columbus, and Magellan, and Mungo Park, and Cabot, and Vesputi.

And he has written a fine, pulse-stirring book about them. It is not simply a series of biographies of great explorers; it is an account of the very humanity of the men who sought for these islands in the west, the insatiable desire to find a wonder not of this earth, has driven the men all around the globe and has recorded a great tale of vision and courage.

It is published by Simon and Schuster.

Musa Dag's 40 Days; How Armenian Fighters Beat Off An Empire

IN "THE FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAG," Frank W. Wells shows how a novelist can take an obscure and isolated human incident and describe it as that it becomes of universal significance.

His story is based on an amazing little unrecorded chapter of World War history—the successful fight of a few Armenian villagers against the whole Turkish empire.

This happened in 1918. During the war, in a campaign of cold-blooded savagery which made Abdul Hamid's massacre look like a picnic, the Turkish army had driven the Armenians from their homes and had killed or maimed thousands of them.

The Turks tried four times to take Musa Dag, but each time they were beaten off. Then, just when all seemed hopeless, an allied naval squadron sailed up and rescued the whole outfit.

This incident is the core of the novel. Naturally, the book is an exceedingly interesting and thrilling story, with enough suspense, bloodshed and general excitement for half a dozen books.

But it is more than an exciting story. It becomes a survey of the misery that is bred by ardent nationalism, a critique on the role of the "strong man" in human affairs—and, lastly, a thoughtful and convincing meditation on the human spirit, its destiny, and its relation to the unseen force that moves all the world.

All in all, it is an extraordinarily fine novel.

Library Leaders

Local lending library book leaders for the week are listed in the following order by librarians at the Marionette Circulating Library:

NON-FICTION

MARLBOROUGH, Volume II, by Winston Churchill.
 PHILIPPS OF THE WILD, by Grey Owl.
 THE NATIVE RETURN, by Louis Adamic.
 SKIN DEEP, by M. C. Phillips.
 BROADWAY TAKES THE LEAD, by Harold Faber.

REALISM AND ROMANCE

JOHN BURN, by Fulton Oursler.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.

THE GUNNERS ARRIVE, by Cecil Roberts.

THE GUNNERS ARRIVE, by Cecil Roberts.
 THE WINDING GARDEN, by Ruth Eden.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.

MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

TROOPERS TO THE SOUTHERN CROSS, by Leslie Pearce.
 THE MURDER OF MY AUNT, by Richard Hull.
 THE GUNNERS ARRIVE, by Cecil Roberts.
 THE WINDING GARDEN, by Ruth Eden.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.

Library leaders in Diggon-Kilben lending library:

MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.

Bookman's Buy Company literary leaders:
 JENNIFER PARK, by Elizabeth.
 ANDROMEDA, by E. O'Brien.
 THE WINDING GARDEN, by Ruth Eden.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 THE GLOUBIOUS POOL, by Thorne Smith.
 DAPHNE, by Cecil Barr.
 FUGITIVE TO THE PAST, by R. G. Weaver.
 MY DESTINATION, by Thornton Wilder.

The First Salvationist

ST. JOHN ERVINE'S monumental two-volume life of the man who founded the Salvation Army, "God's Soldier: General William Booth," has been published by Heinemann in London.

The author spent six years in producing this biography, and it says much for his devotion of his subject that such a writer as the creator of "The First Mrs. Fraser" should apportion such time and labor to a single work.

The result is a valuable record of a remarkable life. It is, of course, written with the utmost skill. It contains material which is bound to stir up a certain amount of controversy.

The controversial portions of these excellently turned out volumes will doubtless find plenty of readers only too anxious to express their feelings one way or the other. Mainly, the argument under dispute concerns the deposition of the founder's son, Bramwell Booth, from the leadership of the Army. Some of the senior officers of this mighty evangelistic organization have raised strong objections to St. John Ervine's epilogue, in which the author very frankly discusses the removal of Bramwell Booth. He calls it a tragedy.

"An old man," he writes, "who had given the whole of his life and great ability to the service of the Army, was deprived of his command by his chief officers, nearly all of whom he himself promoted, one of whom was his own elder."

St. John Ervine sets down the facts of that unfortunate deposition and takes his stand by them. He can hardly be blamed if the Army's high officials now announce their disapproval.

One cannot imagine that it would be good policy for the present heads of the Salvation Army to raise their voice again at this stage in connection with an affair which St. John Ervine refers to as "a bitter brawl which ought not to have developed." Incidentally, he points out that, during the sixteen years following Bramwell Booth's appointment, as general, the annual Self-Denial Fund of the Army was quadrupled to over £100,000—and that during the month of his deposition it dropped by more than £50,000.

"William Booth began in the street; his son ended there. And to the street the Army may have to return," is our author's significant comment on the fate of the son whom the founder of the Army had nominated in a sealed envelope to succeed him as the second General Booth.

But all this does not alter the fact that this biography makes up reading matter of the greatest interest not only to Salvationists, but also to members of the general public as well.

WILLIAM BOOTH was born in 1829. He was the son of an illiterate builder. His mother's name was Moss and, as his picture on the wrapper suggests, William Booth almost certainly had Jewish blood in his veins.

William Booth was apprenticed to a pawnbroker and "surrendered himself to God" at the age of fifteen. His first emotional conversion was made at Nottingham, when he brought a notorious drunkard and wife-beater known as "Barnum Jack" to penitence. Then, reciting a poem called "The Good-Seller's Dream," William came into contact with Catherine Mumford, whom later he made his wife and who presented him in due course with eight children. She was as pious as William, but she stood up to him on occasion. William, for instance, maintained that "men were more intelligent than women," while Catherine insisted that "intellectually, woman was man's equal."

The first "Christian Mission" was established in a tent in Whitechapel in 1865. Eventually this evolved into the Salvation Army, with the openly avowed "military" organization. It set out not only to redeem people from sin but to encourage them to go out and save others. As Booth put it, "Every converted one a convert, every person found a finder, every individual saved a savior." Gradually the Army grew, developed along its own self-contained lines and spread throughout the world.

Nowadays many people like to laugh at the "blood and fire" Army. But most of us respect it and wish it well. In its early days, however, the Salvationists were most bitterly persecuted.

Mud and stones were flung at them as they paraded through the streets. They were kicked and beaten and put in prison. William Booth himself was "unlawfully" imprisoned, imprisoned and slandered.

However, the spirit was too strong for William Booth's detractors. He was evidently an ex-communicated, rather trying old man and a great success. But his Army marched on—and its standards proudly fly to-day in every corner of the world.

Three Women In China

CHINA—its tragedies and comedies, its charm and squalor, its cruelty, humor and pathos—and, above all, its unexpectedness—is interpreted to western minds by three white women with vivid effect. The three authors are Evangeline French, Mildred Cable and Francesco French; their book is called "A Desert Journal," just published by Constable in London.

It is a poor title. But what follows is well worth reading. Few books have done more to make the people of modern China or to bring before our eyes the Chinese scene.

It is the story of three women who have been engaged in missionary work for very many years and a record of travel which in itself is eloquent of the courage of such believers.

The period actually covered is from 1926 to 1932, and the countries covered include Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan. Not only had these three women to face the dangers of physical storms and phenomena; they had also to brave the even darker and more incalculable storms and passions of the human heart. And sometimes they had to deal with such bewildering problems as that of the Chinese sentry who asked—but let us quote our authors:

"One night when we reached a small town, we found it wholly occupied by the army. A line of broadsides five feet high, and from the gloom came the army's challenge. Our men answered that we were Christian missionaries, and we were ordered to wait until our arrival had been reported to the officer in command. Meanwhile the invisible sentry's voice questioned us regarding our mission, and from the distance came the tremendous question:

"'You preachers of the Gospel, tell me—is there a God? If so, He must be severe and cruel to allow such things as we have seen to be.'"

AND HERE is an instance of what one might describe of the charming unexpectedness of the Chinese. We read that:

"On one occasion, in a crowded third-class carriage, we were widely separated, and each had to share the narrow bench with a stranger. When the usual small battalion of ticket collectors arrived . . . the chief officer, who was wearing the usual anti-foreign badge: 'I will die for the abolition of unequal treaties,' made it his business to courteously bring us together, explaining to our fellow-passengers as he did so:

"'If we were traveling abroad we should like to spend the day chatting, and these ladies are just like ourselves, so please move and let them sit together.'"

"Thus with many pleasant words he left us comfortably ensconced for the day."

One should like to be able to imagine that three Chinese travelers would receive the same treatment at the hands of our Occidental officials. But would they? Well, perhaps our dream for "rush" is some sort of an excuse.

World Without Sin

THE "HORRORS" of a world without sin are depicted in an original satire, "The Seven Pillars," by Senor Fernandez Flores; translated by Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, and published by MacMillan.

The theme of this fantasy is that the seven deadly sins are really the pillars of the world (as we know it), and without them human life becomes a drab affair.

The Devil visits a hermit, by name Arcane, outside a city of Spain and the hermit cries, "Get thee behind me!" This pleased the Devil, who had been subdued and ignored by modern men for so long. He was ready to grant the hermit anything he desired.

So the hermit, goes on Senor Flores, asked the Devil to take away from the world the seven deadly sins, and his request was granted. The result was no doubt that the people are crying at the end of the book: "Blessed God! Give us back our sins!"

There is the idea of the book. How pride and wrath and envy, lust, gluttony and greed and sloth make the whole go round is told with biting effect.

Beyond the Stars, Sir James Jeans Guide In New Book

IF YOU come to go on a personally conducted tour of the earth, the sun, the moon and all the stars, you can hardly find a better guide than Sir James Jeans, and this scientist's latest book, "Through Space and Time"—make such a tour available on highly attractive terms.

In some ways this book is just about the best of all popularizations of modern science, because it is so exceedingly simple. The author has an uncanny knack for bringing the most abstruse subjects down to the level of a fifth-grader's comprehension, and many a reader who has begged each of our planet's sun, at last, takes off on a dazzling tour of the incomprehensible mechanism of the outer universe.

Sir James begins by reviewing the history of the earth, speculating as to its age—his guess is two billion years, more or less—and outlining what is known of its origin and development. Then he leaps to the moon, examines that lump of lifeless rock, proceeds to the sun, visits each of our planets in turn, at last, takes off on a dazzling tour of the incomprehensible mechanism of the outer universe.

There are so many stars, he remarks, that if they were protruded among the earth's inhabitants, each of us would have at least 100. The universe is expanding; perhaps it is exploding, perhaps it is drifting down a stream of space which alternately flows between narrow and wide banks.

We can be sure of very little; but we can make some soul-stirring speculations.

All in all, a very fine book, published by Macmillan.

How Boom Corrupted Big City Government

THE TEN BOX PARADE, by Milton Munkacsy, reviews the more glaring sins of Tammany Hall, as they were brought out in the recent Feunoy investigation. You will find it worth reading, whether you take it for the rather grim humor or as a summary of the breakdown of American city government during the lush boom days before 1929.

Mr. Munkacsy has an eye for the funny side of things, and this investigation brought some exceedingly queer fish to the surface. The astounding tales come of New York's public servants told in an effort to explain why they had heaped ten times as much money as they had earned in a given space of time as are richly comic as anything in human annals.

But after you get through laughing at this tale of the Wall Street, the Feunoy, the McGuffey, and you are apt to get a little pensive.

For this book is a picture of the boom. The boom of Manhattan was just the under side of the great era of prosperity.

New Yorkers know that Mr. Munkacsy and Walters were incompetent and that Tammany had both hands in the till up to the elbow; but times were good, money was easy—and they simply didn't care. It was not until the depression came that the few who did care were able to bring about a reckoning.

What will happen when good times come back? A return of the old era, probably. There is in this book the horrifying suggestion that such a city as New York has grown too big, too unwieldy, to give itself decent government over any long period. Reading it, you begin to wonder if it may not be a record of progress down a precipice.



ROBERT HATHAM'S new novel, "Road of Ages," is to be the Book-of-the-Month Club's choice for February. Alfred A. Knopf will publish it February 1.

A NEW book of short stories by the late Donn Byrne, best known for his short novel, "The March of the Titans," will come from Appleton-Century this month. The title is "The House of Ireland."

VINCENT SHEPARD'S autobiography will be the Literary Guild book for next month. It will be published February 1 by Doubleday, Doran under the title "Personal History."

DUTTON's comment that Theodore Pratt's new novel, "Not Without the Wedding," may or may not be about his recent expulsion from Mexico. Mr. Pratt is spending the winter at Lake Worth, Fla. His book will be published late this month.

DODD, MEAD report success with an etiquette book for boys written by a man. Published six months ago, "The Correct Thing, A Book of Etiquette," by William O. Stevens, already has gone into a fourth revised printing.

CHARLES R. KNIGHT, who has spent forty years picturing animals of ancient times for museums, will include reproductions of forty-two of his paintings in his new book, "Before the Dawn of History," which will be published by Whittlesey House.

THE ARBORE BOOKSHOP, 325 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, sends in a note that it now holds a large collection of Ernest Hemingway manuscripts which are being sold through it for the benefit of indigent writers.

LOYD C. DOUGLAS, author of "Magnificent Obsession," has left the completed manuscript of his new novel, "Green Light," with Houghton Mifflin.

A NEW NOVEL, by Donald Henderson Clarke is announced for spring publication by Vanguard. Its title is "Kelly."

THE LITERARY GUILD chooses for January, "Delay in the Sun," by Anthony Thorne, is somewhat in the "Grand Hotel" manner. It is about a small party of English tourists held up by a strike in a small Spanish village. Doubleday, Doran will publish it.



H. G. Wells . . Sex . . "God-eating"

By W. Z. ALLISON

NOTHING more personal has ever been written than "Experiment in Biography, Discoveries and Conclusions of a Very Ordinary Brain (Since 1886)," by H. G. Wells.

Mr. Wells, in a huge volume of 718 pages, has told not only the story of his life, but has turned his mind loose and agreed it with appropriate comments before the reader. He has not, like his friend Arnold Bennett, told us of his earnings each year or satisfied our curiosity as to whether he is at the present time a millionaire or a multimillionaire, but he must be one of the two. We have his word for it that "Mr. H. G. Wells in the Future" earned him \$100,000 in the United States alone, and his "Outline of History" has sold to the tune of over 2,000,000 copies in English alone and has achieved a large circulation in translation into most other literary languages, except Italian (it is prescribed in Rome). Then his numerous other novels and prophecies of the future have been big sellers and still sell. With the possible exception of Mr. Kipling, no contemporary author has reaped a larger monetary return for his work than H. G. Wells.

HE HAS NO RETICENCE

AND THIS "Experiment in Biography," as he terms it, is going to pour another golden shower into the lap of this literary Cynosure. But there are few writers who wish to bare their souls to the world as Mr. Wells has done in this free, frank, unreticent narrative. He has no reticence, except in the matter of a detailed reproduction of his birth-story. We are welcome to know everything about him, even to his sexual impulses and the extent of his carnal life. He has no second marriage. As Mr. Wells is married, utterly without any more people would call him a saint, he includes incidents in this autobiography which remind us of the experience of the hero in "Anthony Adverse." In many of his novels he has revealed the same frankness in the discussion of sexual impulses which we find here, but unconventional as he has been in the discussion of free love and all that in his novels, I for one never imagined that he would tell the public why he divorced his first wife and was unfaithful (secretly) to his second wife.

FRANK CHALLENGING ATHEISM

IN HIS childhood, Wells threw off his mother's belief in God, and, except for a brief time during the Great War when he was writing "The Fighting Men in the Trenches," he never recovered it. Instead, however, of remaining silent about his lack of a religious faith, Mr. Wells gives us the impression in numerous passages in his autobiography that he is proud of himself because he has thrown Christianity overboard. Of the Trinity he says that he could "see how a field of corn grows as their patch of 'person'." Again he says that he doubts "if any person in a million of all the hosts of Christendom has ever produced a spark of genuine gratitude for the Atonement. I think 'love' for the Trine God is as rare as it is unnatural and irrational."

Perhaps the high-water mark of Mr. Wells's atheism is to be found in the following:

"Why do people go on pretending about this Christianity? At the test of war, disease, social injustice and every real human distress, it fails—and leaves a clean, cold, and empty void. It is abandoned by its own people. It is not of man, perhaps, the Jewish Messiah was a promise of leadership, but Our Saviour of the Trinity is a dream—a promise of leadership, a monstrous hybrid of man and infinity, making vague promises of help and miracles for the cheating of simple souls, an over-enthusiastic help in time of trouble."

"And their sacrament, their wonderful sacrament, in which the struggling believers use themselves to discover the profoundest satisfaction; what is it? What does it amount to? Was there ever a more unintelligible mix-up of metaphysics and grossly materialistic superstition than this God-eating? Was there anything more corrupting, more into a human mind and to given cardinal importance than this?"

FIRST PART OF BOOK VITAL DOCUMENT

IT IS the account of the brave struggle who fought his way up out of poverty to the shining lands of literary fame, that most impels us to read this book. To use his own metaphor, Todd Wells has a precious jewel in his hand; not all of him is bluish-grey and unclean, and it is this first better half of the book that will survive. As he describes his mother and father and early school-days, and later his desperate effort to avoid the fate of his older brothers, who became apprentices in drapery shops, still later his experience as a student of science in London and a teacher in private schools, we follow him with the greatest interest. Here is the Wells who depicts the gripping power of a man of genius. We can see how the same delightful head at work that created "Love and Mr. Lewisham," "Kipps" and "The Man of Letters."

It is curious how seemingly slight incidents change the course of men's lives. Had he not broken his leg when he was between seven and eight, Mr. Wells would have been a worn-out, diminished, and already dead shop assistant instead of the famous author whose name is known to millions. Owing to his broken leg he was kept in bed for weeks and the mother of the young man whose flesh it was that he was hurt brought him not only pills, fruit and chicken, but many books. He developed a taste for reading and this not only kindled his imagination but sharpened his mind so that when he returned to school he was eager to improve himself for the joy that he found in learning new things.

But Mr. Wells points out that unless another leg had been broken in his family his chance to obtain a higher education would have been nil. His father kept a small grocery and crockery shop in Bromley, Kent, which took in the revenues of the last century was on the outskirts of London. The profits from the business were so small that Wells Senior, who was a somewhat successful cricket player, added a stock of sporting goods. He played with the county team and sold cricket bats, balls, and guards on the side, and so made it possible to give his young family three somewhat meager meals a day. But one day his leg was broken and he was unable to play cricket any more and soon found it difficult to support the needs of his wife and three children. Wells's brothers were apprenticed to drapers but he went with his mother to Up Park, where she was given a position as housekeeper by her old friend and mistress, Miss Bullock.

That was in 1886, when H. G. Wells was fourteen years of age. His mother got a place as apprentice in a drapery shop in Windsor, but he hated this life, and contrived to be dismissed. His mother was patient with him and after another trial in another shop, he obtained a third card for him in a chemist's shop in Midhurst, the village where his grandparents had once lived. In order to learn a little Latin, at least enough to read prescriptions, he went at night to the headmaster of the local grammar school to take lessons. He attended his teacher by the way in which he rubbed through the Latin grammar. Soon afterwards Wells was out of the drapery shop and his mother, in desperation, paid for him to go to school as a boarder for two months.

Later he became a pupil teacher in the grammar school and then prepared himself for matriculation to the Normal School of Science, London. He next began a career as teacher in private schools for boys and continued this work for years in spite of blameworthy of the lumpy, poor lodgings, and insufficient food.

Finally, he began writing short articles on science and so found his way into the world of letters. This long struggle, attended by grinding poverty, occupies 500 pages of reading which is lit up with capital character sketches of Wells's father and mother, teachers, employers, and nearly everyone with whom he came in contact. It is as good as any of his early novels and will make this autobiography famous as a vital human document.

Wise and Otherwise

LOTS of nights I almost went mad thinking of things. —Nicholas Schwilke, Waukegan, banker returned from a hermit's life to face charges of embezzlement.

WE NEVER subsidize a private firm for producing arms—never. —John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

THE REALITY things in emotional education are paintings in schools and high school orchestras. —Dr. William M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College.

THE CHURCHES popped up the boys in 1917. The next time the people who believe in God cannot preach that war is a holy crusade. It is not. —Sir Gen. Smalley D. Butler.

WE HAVE had a lot of plots fuddled from outside clergymen who are about as far from knowledge of the realities of life as the man in the moon. —The Rt. Rev. Samuel A. Hoole.

THE FUNDAMENTAL purpose of our style is the creation of a new type of human being. —Secretary of State Louis Brandeis of Germany.

RECOVERY is aided by placing emphasis on volume of business and volume of employment, rather than on wage rates and prices of manufactured goods, when the volume of business is abnormally low. —Prof. George F. Warren, secretary export.

Beauty Pitfalls, "Skin Deep" Another "Guinea Pig" Book

IF YOU found "One Hundred Million Outlets" a startling and useful book, you ought to be equally interested in "Skin Deep," by M. C. Phillips, of Consumers' Bureau.

This book does for the cosmetic and beauty trades what the earlier book did for the business field of patent medicines, mouth washes and so on. It is just as out-of-date and it names names just as bluntly; and it will probably strike you as an exceedingly valuable book to have around the house.

Some of the things the author has to say are rather appalling. It is not pleasant, for instance, to learn that one proprietary remedy, said to enable women to reduce, contains a drug which is actually dangerous to use even under a doctor's direction; that there has been marketed an eyelash dye which has cost some women their sight; that certain supposedly extra mild soaps for the complexion are actually more harmful to a tender skin than the ordinary five and ten-cent brands.

Soaps, in fact, come in for a good deal of attention in this book. So do anti-fur preparations—including some creams which are supposed to take away unwanted pounds simply by being rubbed into the skin!

All in all, the whole field is pretty well covered. The book leaves you with a new realization of the inadequacy of existing laws governing the trade.

It is published by Vanguard.

Book Publishing Myths

THE BEST selling books of the age frequently are the masterpieces of history, according to M. Lincoln Schuster of the book-publishing firm of Simon and Schuster.

Mr. Schuster exploded some fallacies connected with the book-publishing business and said many of the most eminent writers were journalists.

He named Daniel Defoe, Benjamin Franklin and Charles Dickens as journalists' "early practitioners." John Milton, belonging to an era before newspapers as such had made their appearance, he termed one of journalism's "early champions."

The idea that publishing is purely a distasteful pursuit, consisting chiefly of drinking tea with authors, was one fallacy Mr. Schuster exploded for the aspiring newspaperman. Not even at so-called literary teas, he advised them, is tea the drink. He listed as other fallacies: that good reviews necessarily mean good sales; that publishers conspired to discourage new and unknown talent; that attempted suppression or censorship made a book a best seller; that sensational best sellers were forgotten after the first season was over.

Books such as "Don Quixote," "Pride and Prejudice" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been spoken of as best sellers from the day they were published, Mr. Schuster asserted.

A book publisher, he declared, was "a city editor to the universe." He listed the late Joseph Pulitzer and said a publisher's list could be built for the "talent and genius" of Mr. Pulitzer's New York World. The publisher hailed F.P.A.'s "The Coming Tower" column in The New York Herald-Tribune. In it, he said, "a veritable renaissance of American letters flourished."

Vocabulary Aid

THE PURPOSE of "Short-Term Words: A Manual for the Vocabulary Building" by K. L. Tordella, which Contemporary Press, 536 West Forty-second Street, New York, publishes is to show how the newspaper, popular magazines and books of today may be used to help develop a wider knowledge of English words.

The volume outlines a method of acquiring new words in families or groups, instead of singly. It includes chapters on foreign expressions frequently used in English; technical, scientific and historical allusions; common and obscure words, and a vocabulary review.

January Fiction Leaders

THE RETAIL BOOKSELLERS remarks that there are four fiction leaders for January, each of which presumably will be a best seller. Of these four, the House organ for Bader and Taylor continues, "A House Divided," by Pearl S. Buck, and "Week-end," by F. Scott Fitzgerald, are most important, though Thornton Wilder's "The Fourth Deadly Sin" and Paul Hegan's "The Quaker Girl" are by well-known authors of previous best sellers.

Three books—"American Family," by F. Scott Fitzgerald; "My Paramount," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, and "Woman in Love," by Kathleen Norris—are sure to be best sellers for a time.

Best Sellers

Best sellers reported by the best trade source are the country are:

PARIS CUTS CAPERS

By ROSETE HARGREVE

CAPERS, flattering to women of all ages, never have been more popular than they are now. Shown extensively, the costumes have outdone themselves in making the cape ensembles and cape-effect dresses among the smartest features of their advance spring lines. A cape can be youthful, jaunty and debonair, it can be picturesque and quaint, or it can be sumptuous and regal, according to the silhouette and personality of the wearer.

As an evening wrap, the cape is smarter this season than the coat. Unusual effects can be achieved, from the most simple to the most luxurious. But luxury need not necessarily be expressed by the lavish use of fur. Sometimes the medium, usually one of the rich new velvets, is sufficiently sumptuous to be accepted on its own merits, especially if its affects the long and sweeping line of the burlesque. The great novelty of the season, in wraps, is that shown by Aliz which, while reminiscent of the Indian beauty's veil and the African woman's both, is made of soft pastel blue tulle. Worn over a dress of lace, the effect is stunning and strangely enough, most luxurious.

CAPS LINED WITH SABLE

Along has a marvelous evening cape made of changing green and brown moire velvet lined with sable, which belongs to the ultra-sumptuous category. Reaching down to the knees at the back, the fronts are shorter and flung back over the shoulders in soft and graceful folds. A scarf-like arrangement, most cleverly contrived, supplies the necessary protection for the low-necked gown of the same velvet. In black this sort of cape could be worn over dresses of almost any color, and happens to be much smarter, by the way, than the more banal all-fur cape or jacket.

Over a silver lame dress Bruyere place a long circular cape, untrimmed save for a gilt fantasy buckle at the neck, in vivid orange wool. The color and fabric combination here is as attractive as it is unusual.

Georgette Renal shows a very



This sumptuous cape evening ensemble is a creation of Lucien Lelong. The gown and cape are of changing brown and green moire, the cape being lined with sable. Furs are being worn inside this year.

poetical and at the same time formal evening ensemble in parma violet velvet completed by a short cape. Here fur is replaced by a band of tightly-woven violet repeating the softly gathered double collar. The dress is cut on princess lines with the fullness introduced at the back of the skirt in an elegant godet which forms quite an imposing pointed train. The décolleté shows a harmonizing elongated V both back and front and another band of violet is massed at the waistline.

COLLARS MUST BE SHORT

Worth has a cape evening ensemble in violet velvet. This model can be draped around the figure to form a coat or be allowed to fall loosely as desired. Very wide bands of black fur are placed across the arms, well above the elbows, to simulate sleeves, but there is no fur trimming at the neck. Fashion decrees that for this season, at any rate, a woman's neck and head must emerge from short collar or scarf, like a graceful flower.

A cape or cape effect is being featured on some of the most formal dresses in almost every collection. Mainbocher has a delightful range of pastel chiffon dresses completed by fluffy, diaphanous capelets of matching tulle.

VEILS STAGE COMEBACK

The continued tendency for bangs and the "Little Women" type of costume, which is variously attributed to Katharine Hepburn by movie fans, and to Gabrielle Chanel by fashionists who remember how she first tipped her little pancake hats and then her coiffure down over the forehead, brings veils into prominence as they have not been since the automobile scarfs of by-gone days. They have always been flattering, and now they are also so smart that everyone is wearing them.

The shapes are pleasingly varied, though almost all of them remain slightly stiffened in one fashion or another. Mainbocher, who favors narrow lace, does an entirely new thing in his draping of fine Chantilly lace around the face to replace the veil. He uses it as a frame in one of the loveliest shaped hats, sometimes with a chin strap, too. Again he takes the more conventional veil and instead of sewing it at the edge, hangs it directly over the eyes under a wide-brimmed hat.

Shows Women How Never to be Tired By Stretching Themselves to Poise

By MARY MARGARET McBRIDE

YOU ARE an old woman—you cannot do that!" somebody said to pint-sized Josephine DeMott Robinson twenty years ago. And so the spunky Josie, known to the circus profession as one of the greatest bareback riders of all time, up and showed them. She went back to the circus after fifteen years of what she contemptuously calls "soft living" and did difficult back somersaults in the middle ring at Madison Square Garden, setting a comeback record that has yet to be equalled. Moreover, she is still setting records—and she looks younger than ever, though she must be seventy if she is a day.

When she had proved her point, and the desire to give her little adopted daughter a settled home had caused her to leave the ring, this time for good, she started giving riding lessons. From that, she went on to open a dancing class which has in turn developed into the most famous posture school in the country, patronized chiefly by rich debutantes and society women who know they must carry themselves well to look well.

The diminutive Mrs. Robinson's latest pioneer adventure is in the Trap-hagen School of Fashion, where she teaches correct posture to students who later will become fashion artists, stylists, buyers, style consultants and advisers.

WEARING CLOTHES WELL

"They need to know about correct posture not only for themselves but also for guidance in drawing fashion figures and in supervising the training of models, whose movements must be rhythmic and effective," explained Ethel Trap-hagen, head of the school and originator of the idea.

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Robinson, demonstrating her point by aiming an accurate and extremely graceful kick at the light fixture, "the thing that ruins many expensive and beautiful costumes worn by American women to-day is the way the women carry themselves. They may have their hair just right. Their faces may be done in the latest modern so far as make-up and make-up go, but the clothes become mere rags unless they are worn well. And it takes good posture to carry them off."

Comfortingly, Mrs. Robinson says that it does not matter whether you are thin or fat, provided you know how to stand and walk and sit.

"See this," she admonished, slipping off her rather tiny pumps and walking around the room. "On her heels," "Women begin to age first in the ankles and begin to show it around the abdomen. Never was there a time when they needed posture more, for they show everything in even ordinary street clothes these days, and everything and more in swimming and sports clothes."

"NEVER BE TIRED"

"What I really teach, though, is how never to be tired. Anybody who studies with me learns how to wind up the body in the morning and keep it that way all day. I do not know the meaning of the word tired myself, and never did except for those fifteen years when I 'went society.' Then I was tired all right — tired mainly of waiting around for males to do this and that for me."

This time when she "married rich and lived on Long Island" she nearly "lost her body," Mrs. Robinson declared. That is, she did some of the exercises that had kept her supple all her life, and when she began to train again she could hardly lift her leg as high as her waist. Now she can lift it as high as her head and higher, can bend and stretch any part of her body. Her flesh is as firm and supple as that of a sixteen-year-old girl. Her figure is perfect and she weighs between ninety-eight and a hundred pounds, never more. That is



Just right for "five feet and a suggestion," which, according to her, is her height.

"Oh, yes, I have plenty of years but I will not tell you how many," she parried merrily, rocking gently on her heels. "You are as young as you look, anyway, and so how can you say I am really old?"

Certainly it is difficult to say about one whose blue grey eyes are so clear, whose face is so unlined and



It is not to reduce, but to attain perfect posture that the girls above are extending themselves. They are the disciples of the posture apostle, Mrs. Josephine DeMott Robinson, shown at left in a characteristic pose.

Among the exercises that Mrs. Robinson gives to the talented Trap-hagen students are a spine balancing stunt, stretching regimen and the heel and toe walking. For these last two you must get way up on heel or toe. It is hard, but she can do it and so, she says, can anybody who will practice.

DOUBLING YOURSELF IN HALF

For the spine balancing, sit on the floor and draw your knees up close to the body; then slowly stretch the legs upward with the toes pointing skyward. You will find yourself tilting and finally falling backward, but by concentration you can double yourself in half, find balance and eventually complete this strenuous exercise successfully.

"I find," says Mrs. Robinson, "that the simplest of all beneficial stretching can be done with the aid of a pole. Stand flat against it, feet firmly on the floor, with the heels, calves and shoulders touching the pole. The arms reaching overhead to the top of the pole, pull the entire body to a full stretch—flattening the stomach, raising the chest and actually stretching the spine so that round shoulders soon disappear. And it is so easy when done correctly."

Crown Jewels Dictate New Coiffure Styles

By ALICIA MARY

THIS WINTER the smartest hair-dressers are creating coiffures as special settings for hair jewels. No longer does a girl select a sparkling ornament at random, pin it into her carefully-waved locks and forget about it. Instead, she decides on the jewel after she has studied the coiffure from every conceivable angle. If she is economical or if variety is the spice of her life, she gets a glittering piece that can be worn two or three ways.

It is possible, you know, to buy a rather long, slightly curved ornament that can be pinned between two waves and which can be pulled apart to make two smaller, but just as individual, decorations. Together the two pieces help to maintain the symmetrical line of a coiffure that is waved backward from forehead to the nape of the neck. Alone, either piece is good with a high-in-the-back hair-dress that features masses of ringlets.

TWO-WAY HAIRDRESS

One expert who is stressing hair jewels for evening wear is a careful study of a customer's face and then decides on two quite different but equally flattering ways of arranging her hair. When they have been tried and approved, he suggests one ornament that can be worn with both. He shows the woman not only how to arrange her hair herself, but how to wear the jewel to best advantage.



These pictures offer a general guide for wearing diamond-stable hair jewels. The pieces can be worn together when set in a wave, but with curls or ringlets they should be separated.

Of course, you can figure out ways and means to make use of some of the fascinating hair gadgets now offered everywhere. Try several types

and pin them in various places at different angles before deciding which to select. You certainly should be able to buy

something that will give zest to your old coiffure and which can be pulled apart or put together to go with any new hairdress as well.



Cook Can Fish Tasty Appetizer From Can

By MARY E. BAUGH

I AM ONE of those women who find it impossible to get past a fancy grocery window with its array of plump beautiful fruit in brandy, its rows of fascinating tins and jars filled with everything from fruitfully and wonderfully-made hors d'oeuvres to nuts in various conditions of sugar, salt and spice.

A touch of the exotic now and then gives zest to any meal, and some of these lovely, expensive-looking objects are really not half as dear as they look.

Blister paste, for instance, which is a substitute for the more costly anchovy paste in canapés. Spread toast with blister paste, add a slice of tomato and sprinkle with grated cheese. Slide under the broiling flame just long enough to melt the cheese; serve and back in the compliments of satisfied customers.

TOAST SERVES WELL FOR CANAPES

For special occasions I like to use a canapé-tray with a tiny rim around it which holds any canapé mixture, but for everyday meals a finger of toast answers the purpose perfectly.

Sardines go well on canapés. And, of course, there are all the cheeses. A nice combination for an hors d'oeuvre tray is stuffed celery and appetizer omelette. Indeed, this combination is so simple that you may use it, if you like, for everyday dinner. By the same token, it is interesting to be used as the first course for informal Sunday-night suppers and after-bridge snacks.

By the way, so many of us have children for our Sunday dinner that



Canapés made with appetizer sardines and toast provide an inexpensive but tasty morsel with which to start a meal.

I have planned a Sunday night supper to use up left-overs. The chicken dish I am suggesting may be pre-

pared several hours ahead of time, put in the ice box and reheated when wanted.

SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER

Appetizer sardines, creamed chicken and mushrooms, ginger ale salad, coffee, appetizer sardines.

Three large sardines, 6 tablespoons Philadelphia cream cheese, 4 tablespoons seedless raisins, 4 tablespoons minced celery, 1/2 teaspoon salt, dash paprika, 1/2 cup mayonnaise, 3 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle, 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Wash raisins in hot water. Drain. Chop. Blend cream cheese with raisins, celery, salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and 4 tablespoons mayonnaise. Mix remaining mayonnaise with chopped sweet pickles. Cut sardines in halves, remove skin and bones and sprinkle with remaining lemon juice. Place each half on a finger of toast and pile cheese mixture over sardines. Top with mayonnaise pickle mixture and sprinkle with paprika.

GINGER ALE SALAD

Two tablespoons granulated gelatin, 4 tablespoons cold water, 1/2 cup boiling water, 2 cups ginger ale, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 4 tablespoons ginger syrup from preserved ginger, 1 cup sliced apple, 3 tablespoons minced preserved ginger, 1/2 cup California grapes skinned and seeded, 1 cup mayonnaise, 1/2 cup whipping cream.

Soften gelatin in cold water for five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water. Add ginger ale, lemon juice and syrup from preserved ginger. When mixture begins to boil add apple, minced ginger and grapes. Turn into a mold and let stand on ice for several hours to chill and become firm. Unmold and serve with mayonnaise combined with whipped cream.

Dowdiness Takes a Holiday

By MARIAN YOUNG

IT IS WHEN I am asked to matinees, bridge parties, suppers and other such informal functions that I find my wardrobe to be sadly lacking," confided the woman who looks her best in street and evening clothes.

Here is a problem many women face. No matter how many handsome evening gowns and lovely, practical daytime dresses you have, there are sure to be times when you need a street-length dress that is a little extra special.

That is why, of course, the couturiers have given us the new, suave frocks, too formal for the street, yet simple enough to wear when you make an afternoon call, go to tea, luncheon or bridge.

Velvet is used a good deal for such dresses. So is the first cousin, velveteen. Also satin, lace and those sheer woollens with metallic threads and crepes that look embossed. Since a dress of this kind will be worn many times, black is an excellent color choice. The jewel tones that everyone is talking about now are equally good.

HEADED DECORATION

A black velvet creation is a perfect example of how becoming an in-between dress can be. Cut on simple, understating lines, it depends on the yoke and deep, flared cuffs of rose pink taffeta, dramatically outlined with jet beads, to give it a party touch. The heading, executed in creased manner about four inches outward from the yoke on the right side of the bodice. A Russian turban of black velvet is worn with it.

The dress, street-length frock (right) is made of penny-purple velveteen, trimmed with a band of rose pink taffeta and a cluster of vibrant flowers in varying shades of purple. It has a slim, split skirt and extremely wide cuffs that button at the wrist. A turban with ermine patches and black kid ostrich feathers, intricately stitched, are worn with it.



—Dress from Brown and White.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Have White Lines To Guide Film Workers In Darkness

Willie's Grandfather Visits Kodak Plant; They Take Matches and Lighters From Everyone as They Are Afraid of Fire; Use Five Tons of Silver in a Week

By WILLIE WINKLE

I got a grandfather down in Toronto, and he writes me some swell letters. I just got one this week from him and he was telling me about a visit he made to the Canadian Kodak Company's fine plant. I've always been keen to get a camera and I sure was glad to think that perhaps he'd seen the one made that some day I may get. I think you would all like to make a visit to the Kodak plant. I know I would, but it's a long way, so the best thing we can do is to read my grandfather's letter, so here it is:

"Upon our arrival we were made welcome by members of the staff, who escorted us to the waiting room where we left our coats and hats. We were first invited out on the front steps to have our pictures taken. After this was over we went inside and were asked to leave all matches and lighters with the young lady at the desk. These were placed in an envelope with your name written on the outside, and were handed back to us when we returned from our visit through the buildings. The flare of a match or lighter would spoil large quantities of films and sensitized paper; besides the films are very inflammable and it is absolutely necessary that every precaution be taken.

"We were divided into groups of twelve each. I happened to be in the first group, and we had as our escort the chief of the fire department, a very congenial looking gentleman dressed in the fireman's full dress uniform.

"As we marched out through the door we were told our first visit would be through the powerhouse, which was separated from the other buildings. While walking through the spacious grounds they took moving pictures of each group and while we were having lunch they showed us the pictures. That's fast work.

"The powerhouse never fails to excite interest. The floors were newly painted and we were asked to walk on the rubber matting. One of the most impressive features was the ammonia compression refrigeration machines with a capacity equivalent in refrigerating properties to the melting of 500 tons of ice in twenty-four hours.

"It is these machines which make possible the equable atmosphere conditions, to which in turn is due the unvarying quality of the sensitized photographic products which are produced.

"Above the boilers is located a 600-ton coal bunker, from which the coal passes by gravity to the mechanical stokers. Upwards of thirty-two tons are consumed daily. From the powerhouse steam pipes, electric conduits, and other service systems, are run to the manufacturing buildings through underground tunnels, measuring eight feet in diameter.

MANY FIREMEN

"Protection against fire is provided by an organized fire department of thirty-three men, who are equipped with hose wagons, chemical extinguishers and gas, smoke and ammonia masks.

"A water pressure of eighty pounds is immediately available in case of fire. Automatic sprinklers, totaling 5,000, protect the buildings throughout, and these are supplemented by hand extinguishers together

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

TREES
BREATHE
THROUGH THE
UNDER
SIDE OF THEIR
LEAVES, AND
A SINGLE
APPLE LEAF
HAS MORE THAN
400 OF THESE
PORES.



DUCK HUNTERS

INCREASED ABOUT 50 PER CENT
IN MINNESOTA DURING THE LAST
FOUR YEARS, WHILE DUCKS
DECREASED ABOUT 75 PER CENT.



TERMITES QUEENS SPEND YEARS OF THEIR
LIVES IN A DARK CELL, LAYING EGGS AT THE RATE OF
ONE EVERY TWO SECONDS.

The termite queen is indeed a queen, when compared with the other members of her kingdom. As she lies helplessly in her royal chamber, she is attended constantly by thousands of workers, who carry out the eggs, and feed and clean the queen herself. A circle of soldier termites guards the chamber.

with approximately 7,000 feet of hose on brackets located at strategic points in rooms and corridors.

"There is a complete silver nitrate plant, and they have consumed as much as five tons of silver in a week. In the woodworking department the lumber is cut in strips and then run through the dowsing machine. Afterwards it is used in the manufacture of spools that films are wound on. The spool-making machines take the dowsing and cut it into lengths according to the size of spool required, being sawn, slotted, drilled and the two ends put on in one operation. These are carefully inspected before they go to the film winding machinery. Those who operate these machines work almost in the dark, with only a ruby lamp to see by. In this department there are as many as a dozen machines winding these films as a sewing machine winds bobbins.

"Noticing two white lines, one on each side of the aisle, we asked our guide what they were for and he said 'to guide the employees to find their way out' as everything about you is so dark you can understand the importance of such precautionary methods.

"In this same department are several large power cutting machines for cutting up into standard sizes the sensitized paper, as many as 500 sheets are cut as the guillotine knife plunges its way through. The operator has a magnifying glass in front of the steel rule gauge in order to see the figures for setting the machine according to the size he wishes to cut. These sheets of sensitized paper are carefully inspected for flaws, cracks or imperfect coating. Every sheet has to be perfect.

"One of the most interesting departments was where the cameras are made, from the kind that every boy longs for to the better grades that some day you may be fortunate enough to possess.

"Films for tropical countries are packed in lead tubes and hermetically sealed to protect them from any dampness or other atmospheric changes and guarantee their quality after being kept for a long period.

"As many as 800 employees have been on the payroll. A cafeteria is maintained where meals are served at cost to the employees.

"The management also provides, through the Kodak Recreation Club, splendid facilities for recreation. A

baseball diamond, tennis courts,

football field and a most attractively situated bowling green, which are all taken full advantage of during the outdoor season. In the winter months lectures, dances, musical entertainments, euehre parties, etc., take the place of outdoor activities.

"Now, what do you mean by the word Kodak? Kodak is simply a trade name, a combination of letters only. It is not derived from any other word. It was made up in 1888 from the alphabet, not by lucky chance, but as the result of diligent search for a combination of letters that would form a short, crisp, euphonious name that would easily dwell in the public mind."

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily's Ice Jump

By HOWARD E. GARIS

One day Uncle Wiggily's lady rabbit wife said to him:

"If you haven't anything special to do to-day, Wiggily, my dear, you might take a chocolate cake over to Mrs. Twistytail, the lady pig."

"I shall be very glad to do that," Uncle Wiggily said, "for I think Mrs. Twistytail very much likes chocolate cake. But how can I take one to her when I haven't any?"

"Don't worry about that," said Mrs. Longears with a laugh. "Nurse Jane baked a lot of chocolate cakes this morning. She made a specially large one for the pig lady who has been sick."

"I'm sorry to hear that Mrs. Twistytail has been ill," said Uncle Wiggily. "Do you think she is well enough to eat chocolate cake?"

"Oh, yes," answered the rabbit lady. "She is all right now. So take her the chocolate cake, Wiggily. Perhaps you may have an adventure."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Longears. It was then afternoon so the rabbit gentleman, taking his pink, twinkling nose down off the nail, put it on and —



Over he jumped

Dear me! I've made a mistake, haven't I? What Uncle Wiggily put on was his warm fur

THE TWINKLES



(Read the Story Then Color the Picture)

Six parachutes took up much time and Duncy shortly said, "Gee, I'm afraid we'll never get them done. I'm all tired out right now."

The Tinies' girl friend answered, "Say, do you always give up that way? If we just stick to what we're doing, we'll get through, somehow."

"Oh, don't mind him," snapped Goldy. "He is just as lazy as can be. He finds fault with most everything in which there is some work."

"If he'd just nap instead of fuss, I guess he wouldn't bother us. It wouldn't seem quite natural if Duncy didn't shirk."

This didn't make wee Duncy mad. In fact, it must have made him glad, because, in about a minute, he was deep in slumberland.

The other Tinies worked away until they heard their girl friend say, "All of the chutes are finished, now, and they look simply grand."

To Duncy she cried, "Wake up, you! I'm going to tell you

what to do to take a trip to some far place you've never seen before."

The sleepyhead just yawned a bit and said, "Okay! I'm feeling fit to travel with the others to whatever is in store."

The girl continued, "This strange land is just a cloud, and near at hand you'll find a jumping-off place. There, into the air you'll soar."

"If all the chutes are fastened tight, I'm sure that you will be all right. I'll soon say fare thee well, 'cause I'll see or see you any more."

They shortly reached the starting spot. "Oh, gee," cried one, "We'll have a lot of fun just sailing down through space. I hope that naught goes wrong."

And then they leaped into the air. At first it gave them quite a scare, but soon they felt all right, 'cause they were sailing right along.

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coat. He already had on his pink, twinkling nose.

CARRYING THE CHOCOLATE CAKE IN A BASKET, Uncle Wiggily started off over the field and

through the woods to go to the pen house of the lady pig who was the wife of Mr. Twistytail, the fat pig gentleman.

When Uncle Wiggily reached the Duck Pond he saw that it was frozen over with ice which sparkled in the sun. There were no animal boys and girls on the ice of the Duck Pond as it was too soft for skating. The animal children were coasting on their sleds.

"But, even though the ice is soft I think it is strong enough for me to cross on it," said the rabbit. "Crossing the Duck Pond is much shorter than going around it."

So Uncle Wiggily crossed on the ice though he was a little worried as it shivered and shook with him and cracked several times as though going to break and let him down into the cold water.

But by hopping lightly and quickly, Uncle Wiggily managed to cross on the soft ice and soon he was on the other side. From there it did not take him long to hop to the pig pen where he found Mr. and Mrs. Twistytail sitting down to a cup of pigweed tea.

"Oh, it's kind of your wife to send me one of Nurse Jane's big chocolate cakes," grunted the lady pig. "I'm feeling much better now, so I can eat it." She at once cut herself a slice of cake and then Uncle Wiggily and Mr. Twistytail talked for a while.

MOON WAS SHINING

It was dark when Uncle Wiggily started back to his hollow stump bungalow, but when he reached the frozen Duck Pond the moon was shining.

"I hope the ice will hold me until I get over on my home side," said the rabbit gentleman. The weather had turned warmer. The ice was melting fast. And when the rabbit was near the middle it cracked loudly.

"I must hurry across before it breaks!" said Uncle Wiggily as he shuffled on, for he had no skates.

When he got to the middle Uncle Wiggily saw where there

Auntie May's Corner

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN JAPAN

Florence Nightingale, known throughout Christendom as the incarnation of love and devotion, is deified as a Kannon, the goddess of mercy in Buddhism, in Japan, a part of the world with which it seems that she has but the slightest connection.

On a hilltop near Hanayashiki, a fashionable suburb in Kawake-gun, Hyogo prefecture, there stands a stone monument to Gyoki, one of the famous priests of ancient Japan, rising upon a square platform spread over with white gravel.

It makes one feel strange to find the name of the British woman with the insignia of the Red Cross, placed on a tall square wooden pillar erected to the right of the platform. The Japanese characters on the tablet read: "Florence Nightingale Kyuku Kanseon," the last two words meaning in effect: The goddess who saves people from hardship.

On two other sides of the pillar are written words of praise for the great woman, and the dates of her birth and death.

The wooden monument was erected on August 13, 1932, the anniversary of the death of Florence Nightingale. Last year it was replaced by a large stone monument carved partly after the design of her tombstone in Hampshire, England, and partly in accordance with the Buddhist style. An adjoining plot is also provided for the construction of another platform where the spirit of Nightingale is to be enshrined with the first monument.

An aged and earnest Buddhist, Tsuyu Nakayama by name, lives in a house close to the spot just described. He is one of those who are disgusted by the "corruption" of priesthood to-day. He belongs to no sect. He has devoted his life to the enhancement of the mercy of Buddha. He is known among only a small number of people. He heads a group of Buddhist societies called the Fukudenkai.

In attempting to find out something about this strange priest and the strange monument to Florence Nightingale, the following story was discovered:

The old priest became a patient at the Red Cross Hospital of Osaka in March, 1932, to undergo an operation for cancer. It was his first experience in a big hospital during the seventy years of his life, but almost like a miracle, in spite of his advanced age, he recovered from this usually fatal malady.

During his stay at the hospital, he was greatly impressed by the self-sacrificing service of the nurses. They awakened his interest in Florence Nightingale, the "first nurse in the world."

He had the nurses tell him about the great Englishwoman and he also read about her. He found finally a perfect coincidence between the humane efforts of the fair Christian and the mercy of Buddha. He felt it his duty, finally, to bring this spirit of Florence Nightingale closer to the Japanese people, especially nurses.

He had already found that it was as a pioneer in their work that most nurses had looked up to Florence Nightingale. Mr. Nakayama wanted to deepen their feeling of respect into one of worship. The nurses must adore her, he thought, so that they would believe in her love and follow her teachings even after they had given up their profession.

Mr. Nakayama had an artist friend paint a portrait of Florence Nightingale and this he hung up in his room. Before the painting he placed a miniature shrine dedicated to the woman and an ever-burning light.

Mr. Nakayama explains that the light is in remembrance of the fact that Florence Nightingale made her solitary rounds of the Seutari Hospital with a lamp in her hand every midnight, visiting the beds of the wounded soldiers, both friend and foe, after the battles in the Crimea. He pointed out that the lighted lamp was to the wounded like the visit of a deity, bringing hope and courage to the dying men.

The light being a symbol of this great love for humanity, Mr. Nakayama wants it to burn forever. He has provided a watchman to look after it.

He declares that it will not be long before the Nippon nurses will gather on the hill where the monument is erected from every corner of the country, to observe services annually or bi-annually for the soul of the English nurse.

Furthermore, Mr. Nakayama states that it does not matter what religion the nurses may have. He wishes only that they offer adoration to Florence Nightingale as if she were their mother, and foster in their hearts the love that embraces enemies as well as friends.

was a big hole or crack in the ice. The crack was as wide as two automobiles and the black, cold water showed in the moonlight.

"I wonder if I can jump over that crack and land safely on the solid ice beyond it!" thought Uncle Wiggily. "I must try," he told himself, for where he was standing the ice now began to shiver, shake and break.

"I've got to jump!" said Uncle Wiggily. "I've got to make one of the biggest jumps I ever made. Here I go! One! Two! Three!"

He took a little run, and then, as he reached the edge of the crack, up and over in the air he jumped. For a moment he feared he was going to come down in the cold, black water. But he landed safely on the firm ice and then he was all right and hopped the rest of the way home. So if the cake of soap will give the washrag a slide down the ironing board, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily smelling a trap.

(Copyright, 1935, by H. E. Garis.)

DID YOU KNOW—?

Unless they are supplied with fresh water, hens reduce their production of eggs and finally cease laying entirely.

Spores that attack potatoes, tomatoes, and fruit crops, travel through the air at a height of approximately 18,000 feet.

The Aleutian Islands may be connected with the mainland of Alaska by means of sand bars which are being formed.

The age of the earth can be estimated in forty ways by scientists, who believe that the earth is at least 2,000,000,000 years old.

Snakes have no ears, but their tongues are equipped with auditory organs that enable them to amplify the slightest sound. They also use their tongues as "feelers" in the dark.

Mr. H. Lloyd George, former British Prime Minister, showed back to children living on his estate at Chert, Surrey, England, in accordance with his special custom. The above photograph shows Mr. Lloyd George with his grandsons, who are sitting on the lawn in front of his house.

1935

Noted Editor Surveys the World for Another Year

By ARTHUR BRISMAN
Editor, "The World" Magazine, New York

The year 1934, like 1933, 1932 and 1931, will be another struggling brief moment in the history of human beings, each striving for personal happiness, this helping to increase the happiness of all.

No year is important in itself; its accomplishments are evaluated in the long run of years, or, if something startling happens, you know it would have happened in any year a little later.

Somebody would have discovered America if Columbus had never been born; the steam engine would have come in due time, although it was a long wait from the little steam model shown in Alexandria before the birth of Christ to the first real locomotive.

The human race is like a single individual growing slowly; individuals in the race are like the billions of cells that make up the human body.

The nations are like the limbs, and the head is the most intelligent nation—at one time Greece, another time Rome, France, England.

In the year 1934, the history of its 365 days will depend largely on several men.

FOR THE UNITED STATES, President Roosevelt will decide what direction human effort shall take, what success it shall have, what problems it shall solve. He is attacking problems that no President or head of a political party has ever dared attack in the United States before, excepting Lincoln in his dealing with the slave problem.

Roosevelt's problems are insurmountable: Poverty, disease, danger of widespread violence, economic depression in a condition of stagnation, a great system of individual effort suddenly breaking down. The majority of Americans as shown in the last election believe that President Roosevelt's political genius and will power will solve these problems.

In Europe and Asia, as well as here, the immediate prospects of human beings depend on individual will power, to an extent rarely known in the world's history.

Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Stalin in Russia, all three with ideas apparently violently antagonistic and irreconcilable, are really working with the same thought, namely, that the will of one man guides, directs the fate of the world and of millions; that self-government has proved a failure; that one man must make himself master of the truth, then force that truth, through his will, upon all.

GERMANY, once the land of the progressive Social Democratic Party, land of science and learned men, great poets, down to the will of one man who was not even a German citizen three years ago. Truly following a leader who frankly declares himself the owner of the overworked word, "liberty," and substitutes for it "discipline."

Stalin, believing that he is demonstrating the soundness of Lenin and Marx theories, is in reality working with intense power on practical, pressing problems of national reorganization. His predecessor, Ivan the Terrible, changed Russia from a collection of loosely connected tribes and ruling houses to a great consolidated empire. Ivan's greater successor, Peter the Great, changed Russia from an Asiatic to a European nation. Now Stalin, apparently with amazing success, is changing Russia from a purely agricultural nation, made up of hundreds of thousands of small villages, to a great industrial nation.

Through him, the hopes and ambitions of the world's hundreds of millions of human beings will depend on the wisdom, will power and generosity of half a dozen individuals.

This country's problem will be solved eventually—if not in 1935, then a little later—and to future writers of history it will seem a strangely simple problem.

We have everything and more of everything than we need. We lack common sense in distribution.

Foreign Dishes

From a Correspondent

WHERE food is concerned, no nation in the world is more than a few minutes' subway ride for any epicurean New Yorker.

Even in The Times Square district of Broadway there are foreign restaurants which strive mightily for authenticity in their dishes. But the curries are not as hot as the folk of India would have them, and Spanish recipes become almost impossible to please the palates of Americans.

At the Wivel, which is Swedish, there's the most marvelous selection of smorgasbord in all New York. Smorgasbord is how d'ouves, and there are exactly seventy-three items for selection. The Russian places are all right, with plenty of borsch, red caviar and belishka music, but they haven't quite the flavor of the Second Avenue restaurants which are favored by Russians.

You may find a half a dozen down Broadway spots, but if it's the same flavorless morsels of meat, bamboo sprouts, bean curd, onions mushrooms and strange condiments that is cooked right on your table at Miyako's on West Fifty-eighth Street.

CHINA ON BROADWAY

BROADWAY is dotted with Chinese restaurants under Semite ownership which specialize in such Oriental delicacies as roast beef with French-fried potatoes. There is one, and just one, which pretends to bring to the Main Stem all the finest dishes you could find in Canton. It has an eight-page menu listing 107 items. You can get Tim Sun Gai Sing Chee, or "Chicken Juice with Valuable Fish Wings Mixed Together," or a \$2.50 specialty called "One Chicken in Three Styles."

I would like this place a lot better if its name were not quite so indigestible. It is identified, so help me, as the Chew Chow Palace.

Down in Chinatown, fortunately, it is possible to find viands just as rich and fine and rare and quite as tasty. And it's much more reassuring to sit in the company of Chinese diners who know what's what.

It is fun to wander among the shops of the foreign quarter, asking questions about the strange foods displayed there. Almost always the proprietors come pleased to explain, as best they can, the varied virtues of their wares. Chinese groceries are clean, but small, the worst because of the dried fish and fowl they sell. Shark fins, I can promise you, are a treat. Birds' nest soup is palatable too, if one doesn't know at the time just what it is.

HAVE SOME OCTOPUS

ONLY a step from Chinatown to Little Italy, where that and West meet in a mutual passion for octopus, devil fish, cuttle fish and squid, which are all pretty much the same thing. I am one who can take a devil fish or leave it alone, but it seems that others feel differently about them. Mr. Louis Arbore, a Strawberry Street grocer, has cleaned, but small, the worst because of the dried fish and fowl they sell. Shark fins, I can promise you, are a treat. Birds' nest soup is palatable too, if one doesn't know at the time just what it is.

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Are Welshmen Hebrews?

By FRED T. TAPSCOTT

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ignorance of everything Welsh has become proverbial. Sir Osborne Morgan once remarked that the average Englishman regarded the Welshman as a peculiar kind of Englishman, speaking an unpronounceable language and performing a musical festival to a horse race.

An issue of The Victoria Daily Times some time ago furnished a remarkable specimen of such ignorance in your report of Dr. Chas. Davies' lecture before the Welsh Society. Every statement made in the report is a travesty of historic fact and a travesty of the holy scriptures which he professes to maintain, it presents a challenge to our faith that must be met. For the sake of brevity and point, I will submit numbered propositions:

1. "The British Isles were peopled by the direct descendants of Jacob as early as 1700 B.C." At that date Jacob himself was still living and his direct descendants were limited to his children and grandchildren.

2. "London was a mighty metropolis before Rome was thought of." The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C., long before the migration of a single tribe of Israel. The first mention of London in history is made by Tacitus (Agricola iv 20). It was a Roman town as its name, Londinium, indicates. It was sacked by the Britons in 61 A.D.

3. "Julius Caesar found in Britain a civilization long established and a race of high attainments." Julius Caesar himself tells another story (Bellum Britannicum 6 14). Speaking of the British, he states: "They do not wear corn, but live on milk and flesh, and are clad in skins. They dye their bodies with the juice of a wood, which occasions a bluish color and gives them an appearance terrible in battle. Ten and even twelve men have killed in a single day."

4. "The ten lost tribes migrated to the Isles now known as the British Isles." (a) The ten tribes were never "lost" in the sense in which the doctor uses the word. In the ninth and tenth chapters of Esdras we have a graphic picture of the armies of Israel and Judah fighting conjointly against the Greek tyrant, Ochus, and Babelus, who had 14,000 men.

5. "The lost tribes of Israel were the founders of the British race." (b) The ancient Hebrews had no knowledge of the British Isles and few, if any, of them, knew of life elsewhere. Our conception of an island—a body of water entirely surrounded by water—was foreign to them. They had never seen one. They had no notion of the word "island."

6. "The lost tribes who migrated north and west (to form the Welsh nation), after their release from captivity, were all Hebrews." The doctor did not reveal to us the name of this tribe of Hebrews. According to his confessions it was Simeon, a tribe which, long before the captivity of Judah, had ceased to exist as a separate entity.

7. "The tribe of the Jews, 60,000 strong, returned to Jerusalem." This tribe is a nominal tribe, those who remained in exile were Jews. Among Gentile nations, siles in sacred and secular history, they have never been known by any other name.

8. "The name 'British' came from the Hebrew word 'brit' meaning 'covenant'." The doctor has altered the Hebrew word the better to serve his purpose. The Hebrew word for "covenant" is berith. In effect, it was the national constitution guaranteeing possession of the land of Canaan duly set forth by laws and bounds. The title of citizenship was a sine qua non. Consequent upon their national apathy, the covenant was abandoned and they were dispossessed of their land. Rounding part passed with this national covenant had ever been a covenant of faith universally available.

Under it the British have an equal claim with the Sulus, nothing more, nothing less. The alleged derivation of "British" is based solely upon a hypothetical similarity of names.

9. "That the Welsh were a Hebrew race was proven by the fact that in the Welsh language to-day there are still 300 root words which have exact counterparts in the Hebrew language."

I HAVE only second-hand knowledge of Welsh and, anyhow, 800 is far beyond my count. I would suggest a ready access to the salt shaker. Fortunately for my argument such resort is superfluous.

There are no "root words" in Hebrew. Every Hebrew word must have a root and the root must be known before it is lexically traceable. But herein lies a fundamental difference between Hebrew and Welsh or any other Celtic and Aryan tongue. The Hebrew "root" is never a "word" but a monosyllable. Again, when that "root" is never a "word" but a monosyllable, it is impossible to trace the root of a word, it is always arbitrary and conventional. Under it the British have an equal claim with the Sulus, nothing more, nothing less. The alleged derivation of "British" is based solely upon a hypothetical similarity of names.

These are just a few of the characteristics which differentiate any Semite from any Aryan tongue. They present an insurmountable barrier between Welsh, English, Gaelic and Irish on the one hand and Hebrew on the other. That barrier has never been transcended. It never can be. Hebrew words may be found in every Aryan tongue. Whenever there is contact, social or commercial, there is bound to be such interchange of words. But in no wise does this affect the structure of the language. To illustrate: immediately following the conquest, the Romans developed the mineral resources of the west of England and set the Welsh to work in the mines—gold mines, silver mines, lead mines. Result: Welsh words for minerals and metals, whatever their origin, are found in the Welsh language.

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Big Town Canada Wheat . . . English Cries Marriage

By BRUCE MORGAN
Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

THE TENOR of press reports indicates that the English millers are simulating much indignation at Canada's action in refusing to sell her wheat at feed prices. They claim the Dominion trade agreements are being nullified by Canada's action. Canada is not selling her wheat to them on demand at the world price, they say. Also it would seem that the Hon. J. H. Thompson is giving them some backing in their contention. He quite recently expressed the opinion that wheat prices were high enough.

Canadian wheat prices are world prices. We are not selling our wheat to one country at less than to another. We are not playing favorites.

It would be interesting to trace the line of arguments that would work out to what is the world price of wheat to-day. France is exporting wheat at a figure that seems ridiculous, except that the French farmer is being directly subsidized and the export price has no bearing whatever on the world price.

Argentina is trying to crowd even France out of the export market. On German and Italian markets active wheat is at a very high price. Canadian wheat is at a reasonable figure.

The United States domestic price is just about on a level with what people are willing to pay. Yet even the United States grows wheat protected by a high tariff. Still the United States buys some of Canada's wheat. In the world price the German, French, Italian, United States or Argentine price there is no such thing to-day as an international wheat market for every export, and every import country has some means to prevent the wheels of commerce turning freely.

It is not the price the English millers are being asked to pay for Canadian wheat that is giving them so much pain. It is the fear that their enormous profits cannot be maintained. Amalgamations have been in process the last decade, until the milling industry in England is one big trust, and every merger soaked up barrels of water during its creation.

These huge profits were only possible by manufacturing flour of the poorest quality that could "get by." The Scotch mills held their trade by retaining quality. They got 50 to 60 per cent of "Manitoba." They are nevertheless able to make a profit, and the canals don't get a loaf of feed bread cheaper than the southern.

The English millers are uneasy about their custom is demonstrated by their campaigning to squander \$2,500,000 to get the public to eat more bread. If they made flour of a quality that made quality bread, they would find people willing to eat it without any artificial stimulating.

They are bitter at any imports of Canadian flour. Our millers are only able to sell flour in England because its quality justifies the price.

The squalling that comes from the English millers can be explained. Last year there were no grunts or squeals. They could sell ample supplies for months. To-day they are not so sure. They know they have to come to us long before the end of the crop year. Therefore they have a policy. Canada's morale must be broken. The mills of propaganda must be started grinding out dope for the English consumer on one side of the Atlantic and the Canadian politician on the other side.

THE CONSUMER is told heartless Canada is holding up the price of bread. The Canadian farmer is told he has lost his market. Cheap-skate politicians are always on hand to mouth all this nonsense.

It may be presumed that the English millers would suggest as the world price is the Argentine quotation. They would like to knock us down to the Argentine peg, and I claim that even then they would not buy a bushel more from us. There is no justification for our wheat being sold at a price ruinous to our farmers because the English millers can not make big profits and pay fair prices.

The statistical situation is all in Canada's favor. The farm reserves of all grain in the United States are much below actual needs. The Argentine crop as yet has progressed in the main producing districts is now ad-bellum to be below the first official estimate in yield, and of greatly inferior quality.

Fortunately Canada's surplus is being handled intelligently and is not being exploited by political and mercantile racketeers as in Argentina. The Canadian farmer is not to be hounded down into the position of a serf. If the English millers want a stoppin it ought to be "Better Bread," not "Eat More Bread." Good bread will sell itself. It will not lack takers.

THE FOUR du Pont brothers have had rather an annoying time of it before the Senate munitions committee. But their embarrassment does not seem to measure up quite to that of a former employee, Dr. C. Y. Wang.

Pierre, Lammot, Bruce and Felix du Pont puff their four pipes in relative comfort. Incidentally, they all look like folky, middle-class merchants except Pierre, who has a hard-boiled, distinguished exterior.

They talk in millions the way most of us would talk about dollars. They nod approvingly as their man Casey suggests it is better to embargo food than munitions and like to tell how effective some of their weapons of death are.

"Why, the French Government ever decorated Pierre," says Bruce proudly, and then scowls as Senator Nye remarks that the French also decorated Sir Basil Baboroff.

Nobody ever mentions the fact that munitions are designed eventually to reach human beings and wreck and destroy them. But when they stood up to be sworn, a photographer's little flash bulb exploded and three millionaires who make dynamite and molasses powder leaped and shouted.

A GLARING MISTAKE

THE DU PONTS and their retainers sit on one side of the committee room, just opposite a group of twelve or fifteen "regulars," mostly pacifists, and the two groups sneer and glare at each other continually.

Stephen Baughman and Alger Hiss, chief investigator and committee attorney, are grimly effective as they put the du Ponts on the griddle—more so than the senators, as the two questioners have all the facts at their fingertips. This is annoying, because they are both young; Hiss is five years out of Harvard.

That being more or less the picture of the du Ponts in the committee room, you may now turn your imagination to a picture of the aforementioned Dr. C. Y. Wang, who was a chemical engineer engaged in military sales work in Shanghai, dealing with government officials.

His name arose as Casey was telling how 4 per cent of money involved in munitions sales was earmarked for "greasing" officials, which was described as "an old Chinese custom."

SHOCKING, MR. NYE

A RUMOR was cited that Wang had been arrested and was about to be executed for bribery. The rumor was not officially confirmed. But Chairman Nye said:

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The Deadly Black Widow Spider



A newspaper clipping of recent date showing a schoolgirl's narrow escape from death by the bite of a black widow spider.

GIRL'S FUNNY 'BUG' IS DEADLY SPIDER

Valley Stream Child's Addition to Her School Collection Is Identified as Black Widow.

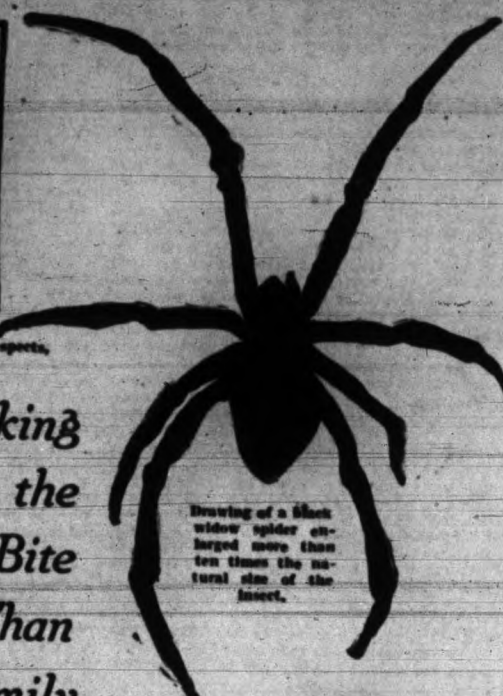
Valley Stream, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Lola Wiley, 13 years old, brought to school today an old jelly jar's curious black bug she had found on the lawn of her home in Princeton Street yesterday. Miss Harriette Hoyt, science instructor at the Clear Stream Avenue School, where the child is in the sixth grade, identified the "bug" as a black widow spider, warning that it was more poisonous than that of the tarantula.

Lola had been "entirely" "fascinated" by the spider in her jar. "Particularly," she seemed, "up the house in the glass jar. And she found the spider and soon better death or a serious and painful illness would have followed."



A cross-section view of the anatomy of a spider which, in many respects, is more like a crab than an insect.

How Scientists Are Seeking to Check the Spread of the Poisonous Insect Whose Bite Is Far More Dangerous Than That of Dreaded Tarantula Family



Drawing of a black widow spider enlarged more than ten times the natural size of the insect.



The cocoons of the black widow spider enlarged three times.

WIDOWS are said to be dangerous but there is one widow that is particularly so. She is beautiful in her way and her name is always set for the unwary. The lady in question is the black widow spider, one of only two in the United States which can be considered really poisonous, the other being the tarantula. The black widow, more dangerous than the tarantula, is sometimes called the "show-button spider" or "hour-glass spider."

The black widow spider is found under stones, in holes, in tree stumps or in the ground, about garages and

frame structures, in particular. It is adverse to light, and so builds its web in dark places. You cannot mistake the web, once you have seen it. The strands are very coarse and are spun in a haphazard, cross-cross fashion, altogether the most unbecomingly of all the spinner's webs. At night they can be seen hanging in mid-air on their coarse strands. If an empty web is discovered the spider may sometimes be enticed from its hiding place by lightly shaking the cables.

The black widow is a beautiful spider, as spiders go, and is much like a shoe-button in size and shape and measuring up to half an inch

in length. The unique feature in this creature's make-up, however, is the crimson horn glass on the underside of the abdomen. This, together with her shining, ebony-black body, is her outstanding identification mark.

If one is bitten by this spider, he will not long be left in doubt. The immediate effect is sharp pain at the point of contact. Later there may be difficulty in breathing and talking, extreme aching pains through the entire body, cramps and even unconsciousness.

No definite serum or treatment for the black widow's bite has been established. In some cases poultices, hot applications and hot baths have been used.

"The black widow would be just another spider," says Nelson William Baker in The Scientific American, "if it were not for the venomous nature of her bite. Her reputation and notoriety are based on that, and it is the main point for consideration."

"The bite of the black widow spider is much more serious than that of other arachnids, and depends in effects on both the condition of the spider and the person who is bitten. The venom, unlike that of the scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes and others of this family, does not affect

locally, but through the blood system it quickly affects the entire body. This rapid action of venom liberates it to that of the dreaded rattlesnake, since it acts as a haemolytic, destroying the red corpuscles of the blood and coagulating the fibrin.

"Anti-venins for 'rattlesnake' bite are now standard equipment in all hospitals, doctors' offices and medical centers. There should likewise be serum for the bite of the black widow spider, whose venom, if injected into the blood system, is the quantity of that of the rattler, would be fatal in a much shorter time. Once bitten, it would be doubtful whether the victim could be saved by any treatment.

Fortunately, however, the black widow has a limited amount of venom and is not aggressive toward the human race. Her nocturnal habits and her sluggish nature save points on our side.

"Experimentation shows that the poison of the black widow is potent throughout the life of the spider, but it is reasonable to assume that in sickly or even healthy individuals there are times when the venom supply is low or weak and accordingly less potent in its effects."

"Modern methods for treating the sufferer of a black widow bite are not what they should be at the present time, as far as I can ascertain. From

communications with one of the head physicians of one of the largest medical centers in California I find that no definite serum or treatment has been established. Of the many persons admitted to that hospital apparently suffering from the bite of this spider, only a very few could positively be classed as black widow victims; those brought the spiders with them. Their symptoms varied slightly, but in all cases intense pain seemed to be the main factor. 'Poulticing, hot applications, hot baths and a general systematic treatment were used, recovery commencing in about two days. These patients were asked to return to the hospital in a few days so that some of their blood might be taken to make anti-toxin for the next victim. This, I was told, was the only serum that had ever been used, and as actual cases of black widow bite were few, no regular supply could be kept on hand."

Within the past few months there has been a great pest of the black widow spider. Scientists at the University of California are now experimenting with cannibal bugs to check the deadly insect.

While hunting for the cocoons of the black widow spider a research worker found some that were full of holes, as if they had been riddled by boring insects. When these cocoons



A greatly enlarged photograph of a spider's stinging apparatus showing the poison gland, duct and fang.

were hatched, tiny wasps crawled out. Parasitic wasps, evidently, had laid their own eggs in the spider's cocoons and the larvae of the wasps had eaten the eggs of the black widow spider. As a result of this discovery scientists hope to propagate cannibal insects and use them to destroy the black widow spider.

THE CIRCULAR MUSHROOM HOUSE



The new round "mushroom" apartment house which has a huge court in the centre. The building accommodates 160 families and every room is light and airy.

ENGLISH cities are seeing the solution of their problems of clearing the slums in a new era of housing projects of which the "mushroom" house is the outstanding feature.

This type of house, which is circular in form and thereby resembles a mushroom in shape, is a multi-family dwelling. It is ten stories high and has apartments for 160 families.

Being circular in form and filled with outside windows every room receives an abundance of light and ventilation. The centre of the house is taken up with a huge court filled with flowers.

"Rope Trick" Easy, Mentalist Says, Offering to Demonstrate It Indoors

NEW YORK.

JOSEPH DUNNINGER scoffed at the offer of Dr. Alexander J. Cannon, British psychiatrist, to perform the fabulous rope trick in Albert Hall, London, for \$275,000, provided he could have the help of a Yogi, special tropical sand and a machine to provide tropical heat in the auditorium.

"His offer," said Mr. Dunninger, who squirms when he is called "magician"—he prefers the term "mentalist"—"is ridiculous. I will do the trick for nothing in Madison Square Garden and all I will need in the way of equipment will be \$50 worth of simple apparatus."

The mentalist, who heads the Universal Society for Psychic Research and lower to confound spiritualists who maintain they can communicate with the dead, says he has been performing an indoor version of the rope trick for ten years at society parties and on the stage.

"If Dr. Cannon had said that he would perform the rope trick under the open sky, in broad daylight as the ancient Yogis are supposed to have done it, that would be another matter. But indoors it can be done

"Laughed right in my face," he averred. "It's just a legend, they told me. It's a myth."

At the opera house in Philadelphia, at the Majestic in Buffalo and in a theatre in Canada, said Mr. Dunninger, he has amazed crowds by throwing a rope in the air, apparently making it stand of its own accord and sending a boy to climb it. When the boy reaches the top he vanishes and the cord falls to the stage.

"It's a trick, nothing supernatural about it," the mentalist repeated.

Sun-driven Motor Science's Latest

SUFFICIENT electric energy to operate an electric motor can be obtained directly from sunlight with a new photo-electric cell, far more sensitive than usual ones of its type, that has been produced in the General Electric research laboratory at Schenectady. Even the light from an incandescent lamp, falling on such cells, is sufficient to operate the motor.

Four of the cells, connected together, operate a motor that is rated at four ten-millionths of a horsepower. Enough light energy is converted into electricity when a seventy-five-watt incandescent lamp is lighted at a distance of eight inches from the cells so that the motor, using three ten-thousandths of an ampere of current, turns at good speed.

The photo-electric cells are of the selenium type, with light-sensitive surfaces which measure approximately two square inches each in area. Over the selenium is a film of platinum, so thin as to be semi-transparent. This film decidedly increases the sensitivity of the cell in its response to light. Such "cells" differ from photo-electric "tubes" in that the cells convert light energy into electric energy, whereas photo-electric tubes do not themselves generate electricity but, instead, control the amount of current permitted to flow through them according to the amount of light they receive. The efficiency of the photo-electric cells is of such order that one watt of power can be obtained from about twenty square feet of cell area in direct sunlight. The cells have about 50 per cent of their effectiveness in the ultra-violet region, and the remainder in the range of visible light.

The motor, direct-connected to the cells, is of special construction, with jewel bearings and other features to reduce frictional and other losses to a minimum.

In the laboratory the cells have been connected in parallel when used to operate the motor with incandescent light, and in series when used in sunlight.

The speed at which the motor turns depends on the amount of light received by the cells. Direct sunlight while the motor at about 450 revolutions per minute, but even skylight

YAWNING PUZZLES MEDICAL SCIENCE



It is not really painful, but it is so tiresome that Mrs. Harold McKee of Morrison, Ill., could scream, she says between yawns. She started yawning December 9 and has been doing it continually since, at an average rate of a dozen an hour. She has eaten only liquid foods and slept with the aid of drops during that period. Frazzled physicians now believe her affliction due to nervous strain of financial worries, as the family is on relief roll.

How Loud Is "Half As Loud"?

HOW LOUD is half as loud? If you were asked this question how would you answer it? Perhaps you would be all at sea. If so, then you will be interested in knowing the results of experiments made in the physics laboratories of the University of Michigan.

The judgments of a group of student observers as to what volume of sound was "half as loud" as another sound, were averaged and this half-way point as determined by the power of the original sound rather than one-half. A listener at a certain distance from a sound source must move to more than three times as far away to have the loudness fall to one-half value, Doctor P. H. Geiger, research physicist for the University Department of Engineering Research, and Professor F. A. Firestone, found.

Using the "decibel," the unit of a standard quantity of sound, it was found that for ordinary sounds the ear judged a sound "half as loud" when the level of the sound had dropped by eight to ten of these units. This was not half of the decibels of original sound. For example, a sound of fifty decibels is half as loud to the ear as a sixty decibel sound. Fractions of loudness down to one-hundredth and multiples up to 100 times were measured, with similarly unexpected results.

These experiments show that loudness, as heard by the human ear, is not directly proportional to any of the physical characteristics of sound. Physical measurements taken together

SAYS CANCER CURE SECRET LIES IN CELL STRUCTURE

LEAD and a powerful antiserum, neither cancerous growth, are the only two substances of many tried in cancer research work that have not failed, according to Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research, Columbia University.

Dr. Wood, in his Wesley M. Carpenter lecture, declared that no promise of added progress in research lay in the discovery of "some marked and constant difference between the cancer cell and the normal cell. After the growth of a tumor comes well started, he said, the injection of substances into the circulation will not cure it.

"Almost every known aniline dye, many of the alkaloids, all of the metals and many of their compounds in solution or in colloidal form, ground up tumor particles, filtrates from crushed tumor cells, extracts from all the organs, serum from animals which have been injected with cancer cells to act as an anti-body, have all been tried and have failed with two exceptions," said Dr. Wood.

These two exceptions—lead and a powerful antiserum—cannot be effectively employed at the present time, however.

"Until a marked and constant difference between the cancer cell and the normal cell can be discovered, a vague, undirected search for a cure is a waste of time," Dr. Wood continued. "If such a cure is ever to be obtained, it will not be by vague experimentation and injecting everything that can be thought of into the unfortunate patient, but by some revelation in the laboratory which will permit of a carefully thought out programme of research such as Ehrlich, the discoverer of salvarsan, developed through many years before he achieved his great therapeutic discovery."

Dr. Wood pointed out that the average layman and a large part of the medical profession know little

of the work being carried on in cancer research. He said that most of the so-called "cancer cures" had for not more than a year and by that time "most of the misled individuals who offered themselves as experimental animals for a hypothetical cure are dead or are dying."

The cancer problem, Dr. Wood said, is entirely different from the problems faced by inventors.

The student is dealing not with one disease but with a group of diseases, each one of which may have a variable number of causes. It is a disease which arises in the body itself, and which does not always require an outside agent to produce it, but which may appear on a predominantly hereditary basis.

The present status of the cancer problem, he added, consists in "doing the best we can in obtaining clues by current methods which we know are effective, that is surgery and radiation," and in the continuation of "fundamental research as to the nature of the disease or diseases, determine why it begins, how it grows and what will check that growth."

LATEST IN BABY CARS



Japanese drivers will dot highways of the world if builders of the car shown here can make their vision come true. Apparently copied largely from a popular make, the tiny machine, the Dai-San, will sell at a lower price than other cars and is said to be already in the trial-order stage in Czechoslovakia, Britain, and India, with an assembly plant planned in Australia. Prince Chichibu, eldest brother of the Mikado, is shown here at the wheel at the Yokohama plant.

Milk Bottles Made From Paper

MILK containers with self-closing winged tops are now made of heavy paraffin paper. These new "bottles" are easily opened merely by raising the top, pressing back two of the wings and compressing them to form a spout. To close the container the spout is pressed back and the metal clip released, which tightly seals the bottle.

The manufacturers claim that the spout cannot leak or drip and it pours as effectively as any milk or cream pitcher.

Under severe tests this paper milk bottle showed strength sufficient to withstand the roughest handling and that, even in extreme heat and cold it remains perfectly leak-proof and sanitary. As it is made of paper, it eliminates the need of picking up empty, bringing them back, inspecting and washing them. Moreover it does away with bulk, weight, breakage, and waste, and effects a tremendous reduction in bottling costs.

A complete, compact machine, which measures only four by twenty-two feet and can be installed in any dairy, does the entire manufacturing and filling job. Blank sheets of heavy paper of the exact size required are fed into the machine, which makes, sterilizes, fills, and caps the containers in a single automatic operation.

This machine does the whole production job at a rate of speed equivalent to customary production, and at a tremendous saving in material, labor, storage, setting, and hauling. One machinist for supervision and one attendant to replenish supplies on the machine are all that are needed.

Architects to Compete In Modern Designs

CO-OPERATING with the Federal Housing Administration and to stimulate interest in small home building, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, has announced that his company will sponsor a national competition beginning January 1, 1935, among architects for designs of small homes that will provide the utmost in modern convenience and livability.

A total of fifty-four prizes, aggregating \$21,000, will be offered to architects and designers. It will be possible for one architect to win awards amounting to \$5,000. Construction houses will later be constructed in various parts of the country.

This competition will enable the public to get a new vision of what an inexpensive home can be like in this new era of our national development," Mr. Swope said. "Success has made great strides in home electrification, even through the depression years. There is no longer any need for the home-maker to tife herself out with household labor. Most of it can be done more simply, efficiently, and less expensively by electrical means. Washing, ironing, sweeping, cooking and washing the dishes, can be done electrically at little cost. Great improvements have taken place in home lighting. The tolls, troublesome heating problem has been solved, and air conditioning has arrived to make the home healthier, cleaner, more comfortable the year around."

"All of the new advances in the art of living should be made available to everybody, and we are confident the architects of the country will be able to show in their designs just how this is to be done in the small home."

The project has been approved by the Federal Housing Administration and the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards will co-sponsor in its conduct. J. F. Quinlan, General Electric Company, New York, has been named as director of the competition, with Kenneth K. Storrer, editor of The Architectural Forum, as professional advisor.

Architects usually are the rainbows of a perfect world.

Farm Garden

Cotoneasters Will Sweet Peas Three Inches High On Island

Island Boy Wins Prize At Toronto

FOR THE first time in the show, British Columbia sent exhibits to the boys' and girls' classes at the recent Toronto Royal Winter Fair, and it is interesting to note that a young farmer from Vancouver Island won a prize.

Iain Wilson of Heather Farm, Sydney, a member of the Boys' and Girls' Potato Club, sponsored by the North and South British Horticultural Society in cooperation with the B.C. Department of Agriculture, obtained the eleventh award in the other variety potato class.

There were twenty-six entries in this class, and the exhibits were of excellent quality. This Scottish boy's triumph is all the more creditable for, from the reports sent out recently by the management of the fair, it was learned that Iain was the only exhibitor outside Ontario to get in the prize money.

A greater interest on the part of junior exhibitors on the island is expected as a result of young Wilson's success.

The Toronto Royal Winter Fair provides classes for boys and girls in hard red spring wheat, durum wheat, early white oats, late spring oats, six sowed barley, green mountain potatoes, Irish cobbler potatoes, and any other variety of potatoes.

Evergreens

Now Is Time to Plant Bushes and Trees; Clipping in Process

EVERGREENS are in the garden picture at the present moment. In the beautiful grounds of the Parliament Buildings, in the lovely garden surrounding the Empress Hotel, in fact all over the city gardeners are busy clipping and trimming these plants. And this is also the right time to plant out evergreens.

As planting begins before wintering, the setting out of these evergreens will be discussed first. When they arrive from the nurseries the young trees or shrubs have a ball of earth around the roots. There is a sack which keeps this ball intact.

A large, generous hole should be dug and the evergreen put in, each end all. The string around the ball of the sack can be cut and the earth filled in and tamped down. By the time the roots begin to grow the sack will have decayed away.

Thus it can be seen that due to the foresight of nurserymen the planting of evergreens is a very simple task.

The trimming of evergreens is easy. The gardener can clip his bush or tree into almost any shape he wants. Of course a bush is generally considered easiest, though with a little practice the beginner can train his plants almost any shape.

Mineral Mixture

WINTER is the worst time for all livestock. They are usually confined to barns, and even when outdoors get little in the way of green feed and sunlight, so essential to healthy growth.

For this reason farmers should feed their animals some of the mineral mixture.

A mixture of bonemeal and salt in the ratio of one to one, or even up to two to one, is very beneficial.

On the somewhat acid soils of the coastal regions finely-ground limestone or lime is required in most livestock feeds, and of course, iodine is all times necessary to aid in the assimilation of minerals in the animal body.

However, Dr. Gunn has prepared a good mixture which covers all minerals required by livestock on Vancouver Island. The mixture consists of twenty pounds of finely-ground bonemeal, forty pounds of salt, ten pounds of sulphur, twenty-five pounds of air-dried lime, and four ounces of potassium iodide.

More lime can be added to this mixture for pigs, especially in hogs.

The minerals can be made available to the animals in troughs, or it can be fed to them in the ratio of two pounds to every hundred pounds of grain.

Dainty, Spray-forming Plants Will Adapt Themselves to Contours of Stones; Scarlet Berries in Winter; Many Varieties

By QUERCUS ALBA

ONE OF the most common difficulties among gardeners in the rocky districts of Victoria is the covering of rocks with suitable plants. If the problem is approached with intelligence and knowledge, rocks may become, instead of a drawback, a valued garden feature.

In selecting plants to be established among rocks in the garden, the gardener will think first of the prostrate cotoneasters. Their chief value is their beauty in the winter. They are mostly evergreen. They bear their beautiful berries in the winter. And they adapt themselves to the contour of the rocks.

One of the best of the family is the true rock spray, cotoneaster adpressus. This plant is slow-growing, not evergreen, but its attractive features are its daintiness, bright scarlet fruit, and its habit of clinging to every irregularity of the rocks upon which it is planted.

Next in choice would be cotoneaster humilis. Not such a stiff-stemmed plant as any of the others, it is evergreen, with larger leaves and quite different in type. The fruit, while not so plentiful, is quite the largest of the family, and is exceptionally bright red in color.

This plant requires a rooting medium as it spreads. It will do far better if the prostrate branches could root—as they are prone to do—as they increase in length. The more rooting space the more quickly it will spread.

RAPID GROWERS

Cotoneaster microphylla or cotoneaster thymifolia, which are both much the same in appearance, are rapid growers. They will also root if afforded the means as they grow. Nevertheless, if planted in a good deep pocket, they will feed from that for a considerable time and increase rapidly. Their tendency is to drop over and hang, but if forced to do so, they can be made to climb. Both have dark, narrow leaves and carry dark red berries very plentifully.

Cotoneaster rotundifolia is almost a sister to the two foregoing, with roundish leaves, and the berries are the exception of its shiny, dark, brighter colored and larger, but not carried so heavily.

Cotoneaster horizontalis is a large climber of the three foregoing. Not quite so prostrate in habit, it is nevertheless a most useful addition to the large family. Although it is not strictly prostrate, one cannot do a plant without the addition of a plant or two of cotoneaster horizontalis.

All gardeners should know this wonderful winter shrub by now—without doubt the brightest and most fascinating winter color in the garden. Now that its many purposes and possibilities are generally appreciated, horizontalis is becoming one of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. No gardener should be without it.

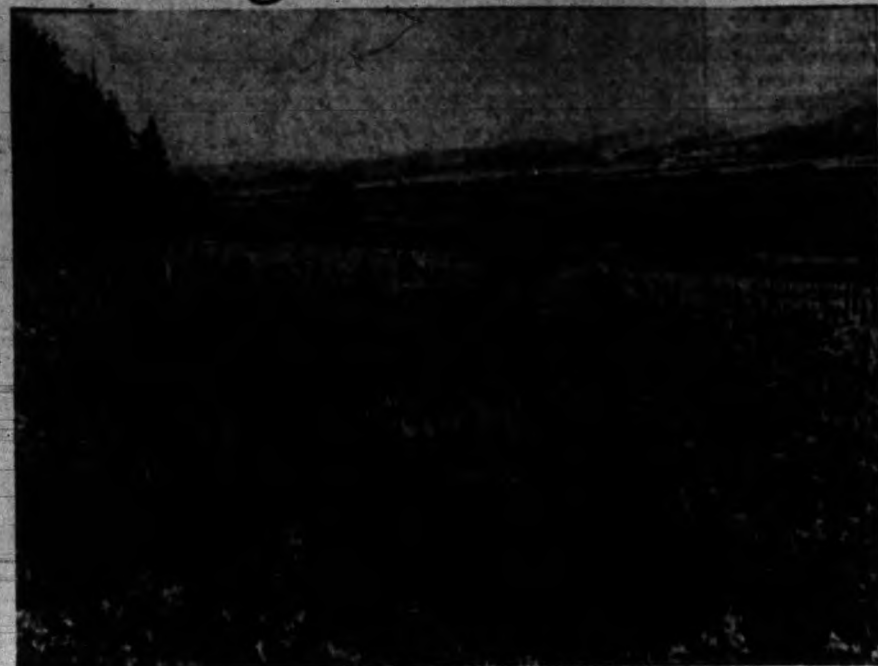
GARDEN EFFECTS

Yet it is amazing to see how many people completely overlook garden effects created with skill and effort by experienced gardeners. For example, how many Victorians really appreciate the beauty of the Empress Hotel gardens which they pass almost every day. The Victorian pays little attention to the beautiful emporium or Boston Ivy which covers the hotel building and is a riot of color in the autumn, but the outsider, visiting the city, is fascinated by it.

The hotel gardens, incidentally, contain some of the finest specimens of cotoneaster horizontalis in existence. Apparently there is no limit to their growth, and their red berries, at this season, provide a vivid splash of color. These shrubs should be more widely used in public gardens and parks because they require little care. Rows of them, planted in pockets on the rocks around Beacon Hill, would relieve the sight of so much brown.

Ottawa Expert Honored in U.S.

A distinctive honor has just been conferred on Dr. R. T. Gunn of Ottawa, Dominion Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farms, by his unanimous election to the presidency of the American Phyto-pathological Society. The annual meeting was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago. The society was organized in 1909 and has about 500 members, among whom are the leading plant pathologists and microbiological research workers in Canada and the United States. It is the only society of its kind in North America and is one of the most notable throughout the world among those of light scientific agriculturists are members. Dr. Gunn is a charter member and his written and oral contributions to the society and to agriculture generally, are considered as particularly valuable. He is regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on bacterial diseases.



Scene on Sweet Pea Farm in Seattle.

Superintendent of Experimental Station at Sannichton Gives Some Early Advice on Culture of Pretty Flower

By E. M. STRAIGHT

January may seem a strange time to write concerning sweet peas, yet one must remember that Vancouver Island is a strange country in so far as climate is concerned. We viewed a field of garden and sweet peas a few days ago, planted last autumn, standing at least three inches high, of good color and looking as if they would survive. They do not always do so, but the field in question was very promising and we have every hope for it.

Taking the years together, seeding in the fall is not to be recommended, for the chance of failure is too great. If possible, if one is growing for the flowers themselves, the soil should be prepared in the autumn, having in mind very early planting the following spring.

Wherever we intend to plant, our sweet peas the soil should be deeply worked and liberally fertilized. To begin with work the soil one and one-half to two feet deep, breaking up the bottom roughly and incorporating farmyard manure. Some meal, wood

ashes, tanbark, and, on nearly all soils, lime has a place.

For best results the seeds should be planted in greenhouse flats not later than the last week in February. If glass house or frames are not available, the basement is a very good place at the start, if warm enough, for light is not an essential during the early stages of germination of the seed. If this is done, and the resulting seedlings properly cared for, good strong plants will be available for the field as early as ground may be worked.

Of course, the seed may be planted in the open ground, but that means later flowers and, probably, an imperfect stand. If seeding directly in open ground, one cannot do so well as about sufficient for six weeks of drill. Later, thin the plants so that they will stand about three inches apart in the row, a distance correct for most soils when transplanting from the flats.

Support of some sort must be provided early. There is nothing better than good strong trip, firmly placed in the soil, but strings or wire answer well. Water, if necessary, immediately after planting, and keep weeds down throughout the season by means of shallow cultivation.

MULCH

Sweet pea grown, growing only for decorative purposes, are advised to mulch their ground with loose horse litter as soon as the beds appear.

in the evening, and crushed oats instead of grain in the morning—both feed his hens no laying much.

Actions speak louder than words, and this system of poultry raising evidently has its merits, for Mr. Robinson has some of the highest records of any Sussex breeder in Canada. One of his best birds, in an official egg laying contest, chalked up 200 eggs to her credit in fifty-one weeks.

Last year his pen of ten layers laid all heavy breeds, averaging 232.2 eggs, and 232.2 points per bird. Many of these birds were direct descendants from light Sussex which had hung up admirable records in official B.O.P. tests or egg laying contests.

Many of Mr. Robinson's birds which laid over the stipulated 200 egg mark were not registered because of their egg lobes. One of the rules of the contest is that light Sussex must have red egg lobes. All his birds entered with red egg lobes, but many came out with white. This is merely

LAY IN JANUARY

According to Mr. Robinson, his hens begin to lay toward the end of January. Then he helps to bring them along by filling their troughs with bran and ground oats—nothing more. Of course he gives them grain

the island, his hens certainly go through a period of stiff winter training.

From the day they begin to moult Mr. Robinson forces them to scrouge for their own food. The whole orchard is there, and first come first served as far as the choice insects and worms are concerned.

Now many poultrymen would like to do the same—to say to their chickens, "Well, you quit giving me eggs, or I'll quit giving you food." But this reaction to nature is a good policy as far as breeders are concerned. Breeders do not want their hens to lay during the winter; they prefer to them to start visiting the nests when the incubators are warming up.

Mr. Robinson should know a thing or two about breeding. He has been in the game over fifteen years, and has succeeded to the point where he is now, he has done so by the use of the light Sussex as now carrying a niche for themselves in the poultry hall of fame. By leading all heavyweights in the 1933-34 Vancouver Island Egg Laying Contest, they clinched several years of coming near the top of the pile in these trap-nest competitions.

Though this breeder's pullets are quoted listed 100,000 other pullets on

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Garden Hints For This Week

Apex all small fruit bushes with time sulphur. It will be noticed they are covered with moss, etc.

Continue to plant fruit trees, shrubs and ornamental trees whenever the conditions are right for the work. Firm the soil about the roots; staks and tie the trees in case of wind.

Suchers should be removed from nut trees.

A sowing of onions may be made in the greenhouse, to be planted out in March or April. Some gardeners prefer to sow outside in February or March.

To protect plants from frost it is wise to use dry material. The "winter hill" of plants can, in a good many cases, be treated to the use of a moisture-retaining covering.

Select early potato "sets" and put them in flats, trays or boxes to sprout.

Rhubarb may be easily forced outdoors by covering the large clumps with horse or barrow stable manure piled around them will aid still further in producing an early supply.

Autumn-sown culinary peas and sweet potatoes should be surrounded with straw to keep away slugs.

Jersey Club

Roster of Officers Elected to Guide Saanich Group During 1935

THE NEW roster of officers who will guide the destinies of the Saanich Jersey Cattle Club during 1935 are: H. E. Burbridge, president; A. W. Aylard, vice-president; E. H. Lee, secretary, and C. F. Gibson, treasurer.

They were elected at a meeting of the association held recently at Dabbs, the home of the president, Calvin Weir, his daughter, George Malcolm, A. D. MacDonald, and J. W. Hurdman were appointed directors.

There was a large attendance at this annual meeting, and the secretary reported that there were several new members who had joined the club during the last year, and who were going in for pure-bred Jerseys.

It was also pointed out that the club had not only secured materially at the annual Provincial Exhibition at the Wilkes, but, last year, had contributed over \$50 in prize money to the North and South Saanich Agricultural Fair.

The conduct of the 1934 Jersey Club, a group of young boys and girls in Saanich interested in Jersey breeding, had drawn prizes from A. E. Laurin, secretary of the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, it was stated in a letter received by the secretary.

William Hunter, western field man of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, was the guest of the evening and gave an interesting talk to the assembled breeders.

Dig Manure by Poor Climbers

There comes a time in the life of most house climbers when they are feeble and shakily-looking. Poor soil at the roots is the inevitable reason.

The plants can be helped to some extent by mulching, but a much better way is to take the manure down to the roots. Well-rotted animal manure mixed with soil or hop manure and soil, are best for the purpose, but best would be vermic.

Incorporate the manure when there is no frost about. Scrape away the soil from over the roots for a distance of about four feet from the wall. Pack the manure into the space made and tread it down hard to the general level.

If manure or leaf mould is not available, the climber can still be helped by scraping away the soil as before and replacing it.

CHERRY-CLOVE

Mr. Robinson keeps on an average about 200 birds, divided equally between pullets and hens. The chickens are covered with cheesecloth instead of wire netting, for he finds the cloth breaks the wind better.

The light Sussex is one of the hardiest utility birds. It has a deep, moony body, closely feathered, with splash of black on the neck and tail. The hens average about seven pounds, and are said to be the table bird of England.

When I asked Mr. Robinson why he specialized in light Sussex, he said: "To tell you the truth, it was all on account of a robbery. When I first came to the island I used to keep both Wyandottes and light Sussex, but I had my two champion Wyandottes stolen, and I only had a light Sussex cock left. So I went in for light Sussex exclusively."

"Aside from that, however, I think them the finest of the heavy breeds. They are in great demand as broilers. They are good runners, and I consider them harder than most, for in a cold snap they will stand up better."

Here is an exhibition pen of light Sussex on R. V. Robinson's farm at Keating. Notice the pretty markings of the birds.

in the evening, and crushed oats instead of grain in the morning—both feed his hens no laying much.

Actions speak louder than words, and this system of poultry raising evidently has its merits, for Mr. Robinson has some of the highest records of any Sussex breeder in Canada. One of his best birds, in an official egg laying contest, chalked up 200 eggs to her credit in fifty-one weeks.

Last year his pen of ten layers laid all heavy breeds, averaging 232.2 eggs, and 232.2 points per bird. Many of these birds were direct descendants from light Sussex which had hung up admirable records in official B.O.P. tests or egg laying contests.

Many of Mr. Robinson's birds which laid over the stipulated 200 egg mark were not registered because of their egg lobes. One of the rules of the contest is that light Sussex must have red egg lobes. All his birds entered with red egg lobes, but many came out with white. This is merely

Pre-spring Work for Victoria Gardener

Drawing a Plan and Color Scheme of Flowers; Method of Digging Beds; Soil Mixture for Seed Flats

By "CERES"

WITH THE key hand of winter still hovering over the island, it almost seems too early to mention such forerunners of spring and warm weather as seeds. But it is not too early to talk about preparing for them.

Every day Old Sol slips below the horizon a little later, and Victorians have more time to devote with a spade and two-arms their soil into submission. So a word or two on preparing for the galaxy of spring and summer flowers at this time of the year will not be out of place.

Before beginning outside operations, H. E. Reed, head gardener at the Parliament Buildings, suggests that all gardeners should draw a plan of their plot. Mark out the places where there are trees and shrubs, and sketch in the proposed positions of the

G.J.D.'s Music Column

REHEARSAL DIFFICULTIES

THERE are very few in the music profession who are not acquainted with the difficulties that beset the importance of rehearsal. Not only are there trying times in the matter of a full attendance—100 per cent in amateur ranks is almost unheard of—but there are, many a time, the question of a sufficient number of rehearsals to order that the performance may be as perfect as possible.

In our own musical circles one of the problems is—and it is quite well known that many a performance is marred by the support and rehearsal of the same thing—both in the choir and instrumental groups: the same would be, the more instrumentalists who have his or her ability in a work that demands a larger number of performers than usual. Those having other things in hand naturally cannot, nor do not, attend every rehearsal, so that it is often the case additional practice would considerably have benefited the performance.

LOCAL REHEARSALS

THERE have been occasions on local concert platforms where insufficient rehearsals in the past have been apparent, yet it has sometimes been stated that the performance has gone as well as it did. Concert managers, conductors and choirmasters are well aware of this, and therefore should see to it that no hurried performances are at any rate at their own. Dates should be well planned ahead.

It is believed that no advanced student, certainly the more musically experienced do not imagine that in taking part in any ensemble work a matter of a dozen or even more rehearsals when there have been these plentiful, are sufficient for the public hearing. Individually a player or singer may be quite able to overcome the technicalities of the part he or she is to represent, but this is only a minor accomplishment. The greater task is playing as an ensemble, and here are many things to contend with, such as musicality of thought, following the different tempi of the director; in tonal gradations, in color, in moving to a climax, in rubato passages, in crescendo, in the unanimity of bowing in the string sections, in breathing together among the singers, in a perfect accent and rhythm, in understanding as one mind the reason of certain effects in the composition and the plans of the composer. These are only a few of the consulting details that constitute perfection in the art of ensemble. So that even those who are well in close contact with these questions must realize what lack of rehearsal really means. And to be honest, no amateur or professional in the city can truly believe that a satisfactory performance can be given of a work while work with only a few weeks' (sometimes less) rehearsal. As Samuel Walter declares, "It can't be done." And it is believed also that no local conductor or choirmaster can be likewise satisfied. Yet there have been instances again in the present season where more rehearsing was needed. A good conductor must be honest with himself; if he is not, sooner or later misfortune is sure to overtake him.

THIS ASTONISHES

LOOK for a moment at this astonishing, yet perfectly understood method as determined by Sir Henry Wood, one of the greatest conductors of the day. He directs the Royal Academy of Music orchestra of 100 players, all of whom have extraordinary individual efficiency, come as accomplished as any player in a virtuoso orchestra. Even he, with all this talent, keeps his members rehearsing a single work for six months before production at a terminal concert. Turn in the direction of the Hart House String Quartette, and see these four players constantly rehearsing, and again to "The Legion Singers," heard here last Monday evening, and know that these, too, have been singing together for a long time since their inception. Glance across to Seattle, where our friend Basil Coombs has reconstructed that city's Symphony Orchestra to an almost perfect unity by reason of his many and ardent rehearsals of its members. Look towards any one of the great major orchestras of the world and note the years of their rehearsing together. How much more, then, is it necessary for any body of singers or players not individually so skilful to rehearse and still rehearse, and to concentrate on works (another matter that much could be said on) that are even well within their corporate capacity, and not just a little beyond.

Amateurs (our advanced students) and semi-professional bodies, no matter in whatever musical centre, suffer no loss of dignity by taking part in works within their capacity, but this is a matter for future thought.

MENDELSSOHN IN LONDON

SOME very attractive letters written by Mendelssohn have recently been published in book form. One of the greatest attractions, to us at any rate, is that these letters reveal glimpses of the best sort of home life a hundred years ago. The musical student knows that Mendelssohn was a frequent visitor to England, and that during one of these visits he made a delightful tour amid the wild scenery of Scotland with his friend Dr. Klingemann, which inspired his masterly overture to "Fingert's Cove" and the splendid symphony in A minor known as the "Scottish."

The references in these published letters concern Mendelssohn's third visit in 1843, which terminated with his appointment as conductor at the Dundee Festival and subsequent directorship of the concert and theatre of that city.

"FANNY AND SOPHY"

IN THIS story he made the acquaintance of the family of William Horley, a musician of distinction living in Kensington, London. The Horleys were a numerous family, but the two with whom the letters are mainly concerned are "Fanny" and "Sophy," who were in 1853 respectively thirteen and fourteen years of age. They were delightful correspondents, and one can well believe that Mendelssohn, then twenty-four, cherished the recollection. He never failed to send affectionate messages and faithfully honored the "contract," drawn up by Fanny, Sophy and himself before his departure for the Continent—in return for a Christmas remembrance, a copy of the "Mendelssohn" overture arranged as piano-forte duet. Another signatory was Mendelssohn's father, who was accompanying him on the visit, and who added a charming sentiment on his own account.

TEMPERAMENTAL MENDELSSOHN

MENDELSSOHN was certainly temperamental. One day he "was seized with hysterics in the morning" and was unable to play; and Sophy tells that when he arrived with his friend Moscheles, pianist and friend of Beethoven, they extemporized together on an air from "Barytonne," and that he "had quite recovered his good temper." On another occasion, when he was in great spirits, he "imitated a drunk person for my (Fanny's) edification with great success." A little later he "looked in and went of the price of soap and the mail-brush which I have so often threatened to offer him." At the time of his departure he "is looking much handsomer than he has yet, for his hair is long, which is so becoming." It was a reluctant and lingering farewell—what Fanny calls "this blinding affair." The friendship lasted till Mendelssohn's death in 1847.

The younger sister, Sophy, had the more satirical pen; she describes the Mendelssohn baby as "in the style of a picked walnut, with bright blue eyes," and thinks the portrait of Dr. Klingemann has "a strong look of a fat South Down lambkin taking its rest after a lengthy nibble." Fanny is a most loving creature, her high spirits are infectious for her sister. But what would any girl say to "such a merry evening" at High Row, Kensington, when "I never laughed more or giggled more in my life?"

The amusements of the evening were each reading and translating a poem of Uhland's, the overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," Beethoven's March, nothing at home—and supper. "In imagination add heaps of nonsense, and there you have us."

"It helps to complete the picture of the household to know that our father is a Jew. John would call it Peter till papa objected, saying he did not approve of a cat's being named after one of the Apostles, so now he is Tommy."

PROFESSOR TOVEY HONORED BY KING

ANOTHER outstanding English musician has been included in the King's New Year's honours, Professor Donald Francis Tovey receiving the honor of knighthood. Sir Donald was born at Blon, July 11, 1859, and began his musical education with Sophie Weiser, pianist; Sir Walter Parratt, conductor, and James Higgs, composition. When nineteen years of age he won the Nettleship Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and four years later graduated with classical honors, making his public appearance some time after in a series of chamber-music concerts in London, which he produced several of his own pianoforte works. These were followed on the Continent, where he is much thought of, in more similar concerts, in Berlin and Vienna, and returning to England the same year (1890), he played his own pianoforte concerto under Henry Wood (knighthood in 1911), and three years later the same conductor under Hans Richter.

His "Chamber Concerts," from 1899 to 1912 were then very well known, and in 1914 he succeeded Frederick Higgs of Dundee as Reid Professor of Music at Edinburgh University (General John Reid of Perthshire, a musical collector, left \$200,000 to found a chair of music at this university), and here he proceeded to establish the "Edinburgh Chamber Music Society" for which he organized in 1917 the Edinburgh Symphony Orchestra of fifty players, giving the first concert May 5, 1917 (the many books here from Edinburgh will no doubt remember these well-known, important concerts). He has written much music, including pianoforte trios, his concerto-opus 13, in A, chamber music, such as a symphony in E, a National Anthem for the Sultan of Zanzibar, church music and some works for wood-winds.

During his later life he has contributed many musical articles, forty of which are included in the eleventh edition of "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and has produced "London's Past," a collection of sacred music of the sixteenth century, being Part I of "Northland's Singing Book."

Lately Sir Donald Tovey has been conducting some Sunday concerts in Edinburgh, and is to conduct just now the New Year series of the Edinburgh Chamber Orchestra, consisting of the same city.

"Revue Folies Bergeres", Imported From Paris, Creates New Styles of Gaudy Entertainment For Night Club Dinners

From a Special Correspondent

NEW YORK. IT WILL be all right with Broadway if France, keeping its war debt payments, will permit us to keep the Revue Folies Bergeres.

Here is a rich and gold-spangled spectacle, made especially dazzling by its setting in the new French casino. The casino, in turn, is the rather vast and modernistic Earl-Carroll Theatre, transformed and rechristened. For sweep and color and lighting, and all these reflected in expanses of glittering chromium, there is nothing like it in dine-drink-and-dance music halls.

The same Clifford G. Fisher who brought the Chateau d'Or to Broadway some years ago is also the importer of the Folies Bergeres. He brought it, Charles of the Moulin Rouge, Paris, to do the staging, and some other French showmen to lend a hand here and there. The catering job is as lavish and exciting as anything seen in Elysian days.

ABOUT the whole business, in fact, are a number of things reminiscent of Elysian. Girls, for example—chorus and showgirls, ballet and specialty girls, fair girls and bare girls, but very stately and impersonal about their nudity.

Also in the tradition of the late M. Ziggy, there is an abundance—really an overabundance—of elaborate pageantry and ensemble dance numbers. And, if there are flaws to pick, it must be said that this show lacks humor just as did the Folies of the Old Clavier.

Practically all of the performers are brand new to Broadway, but a number of them stop the show. A ballet dancer named Gloria Gilber (who is from the Folies Bergeres, Paris, even if she is not French), is one of them. They say she spins 500 times on her toes in three minutes. I did not count.

Olympic Bride, every best of a girl in a sailor suit, is another. She also dances, but acrobatically and with excited little squeals which the customers find irritating. Then there is a number called "Montparnasse," the essential part of which is the dance of a satyr named Freddy Roberts and a nymph who is Maria Desy. Desy wears nothing at all, but carries a golden apple about the size of an overblown basketball. The performance is such that Miss Sally Rand, balloon dancing at the nearby Paradise, must now be blushing for her own modesty.



This behind-the-scenes picture from the New York version of "Revue Folies Bergeres" suggests the bare possibilities of the entertainment the French importation provides.

THIS BILL has twenty-four scenes, fastidiously staged and rapidly paced, and there is no describing them all in this space. I must mention a few more, though—the eerie atmosphere of the snake-charming dance of Hurel and Leta, the Dance of the Dancers of Jean and Jeanette, the double-jointed comedy of the human geyser and his transducer, and the Minstrel's can-can number, "Snail Dance," "confronter," "no stranger to America" can audiences, does nothing to make me think any more highly of masters of ceremony, though a lot of people seem to enjoy him.

Nearly every programme item begins as a costume spectacle with showgirls in lavish trappings milling about the stage. And, as the song had it, fifty milling Frenchwomen can't be wrong.

The customers (1,100 is the French casino's capacity) sit at tables with their food and drinks, and themselves dance on the stage when nothing else is happening there. Until somebody puts champagne and show girls into Madison Square Garden, this will remain Manhattan's grandest enterprise in entertainment.

Incidentally, although this show is an authentic importation, the name differs slightly from that of the parent institution, the Folies Bergeres. Over here, for copyright reasons, it is called "Revue Folies Bergeres."

YOUNG Mr. Leonard Sillman, whose business seems to be the discovery and presentation of fresh talent in intimate musical revues, is offering a new one these evenings called "Poodle Rush In." It is unpretentious but entirely agreeable—especially agreeable now that it has passed safely through a period of surgical revision. Being a revue, it has, naturally, all manner of songs and dances and skits. The showgirls display a stylized grace, and a Dorothy Kennedy-Fox and a Charles Walter show their steps. "I Want to Dance," "Rhythm in My Hair," "New Sensation" and "Let's Hold Hands" are four of the better tunes.

"Poodle Rush In" is best, however, when it is being satirical. Mr. Sillman and most of his people are naturally rather sardonic. Janet Fox and Peggy Rowland impersonate Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Hoover at a Girl Scout conference. Brian Besson, Cyrene Smith and Mildred Todd impersonate Davis Dubs, Gloria Baker and Princess Barbara Medvani, the three poor little rich girls. Sillman himself catches Harry Richman in the act of mastering a few ceremonies and it is devastating business. A Miss Vandy Cape (that is really her name) shows how a prima donna goes about her first broadcast. And Imogene Coca is as funny as—as Imogene Coca, when she helps satirize the movie satire, "Personal Appearance."

A NEW DEAL FOR HOLLYWOOD'S EXTRA GIRLS



WHILE Hollywood's list of extras ruthlessly slashed under the NRA codes, a further barrier rises against "reaching the movies." It is clothes. In this third of four stories by Dan Thomas, he tells of this problem, and in the fourth he will tell just what a girl is up against if she goes to Hollywood to-day seeking film fame.

By DAN THOMAS

THE LITTLE girl who made the famous remark, "My face is my fortune, sir," she said, would have a tough time in the movie capital to-day.

For a pretty face is a very small fortune indeed in Hollywood to-day. It will not even get day-by-day work as an extra. Without the clothes to set it off, a pretty face is a dead loss.

The aristocrats of the extra list are the "dress extras"—the men and the women who appear in dress clothes. When you see Norma Shearer or Constance Bennett circling a ballroom floor, the figures that fill in the anonymity of the background are extras, and they are wearing their own clothes.

That is why the present drastic pruning-down of the extra lists from 17,500 to something over 6,000 involves special attention to "dress extras." They get \$15 a day, as compared with \$5 or \$10 for those extras who do not have the clothes to appear in "society" pictures. Sometimes they get \$25 if they have a few lines to speak.

CLOTHES COST PLENTY Only 322 girls and 297 men will appear on the final list of "dress extras" out of more than 1,500 who are undergoing the judging based on general personal appearance, quality of clothes and ability to wear them.

A girl who stays on the Central Casting Bureau's list of "dress extras" must have from \$2,000 to \$5,500 invested in clothes. The men get off slightly easier, their average wardrobe costing around \$1,500.

And the cleaning and pressing costs, and it is clear that a girl needs more, much more, than a pretty face to land a job as a "dress extra."

Listen to Ruth Rogers, Hollywood's "perfect extra girl":

"I have been working in pictures for nearly seven years and never yet has there been a time when I could wear more than a work shirt," she says. "Some weeks I work four or five days, and then I may not get a single call the whole next week."

NEEDS EXTENSIVE WARDROBE "Recently I've been working three days a week. As long as that continues, I can get along all right. But I never have any extra money."

"Pretty half of all I earn must be



spent on clothes which I must have if I expect to work even half of the time. My wardrobe for evening wear consists of six formal gowns and three wraps to match, four dinner dresses and two wraps to go with them.

"Then I have six more or less formal afternoon dresses and a half dozen street outfits. Naturally, I have the shoes, stockings, hats, gloves and purses for all these. I also have two pairs, one of them of fur, suitable for street wear."

"I know that sounds like a fortune's wardrobe, but I have to have them to maintain my status as a 'dress extra.' And I never wear a gown more than four times before I either have it dyed or altered in some way."

AND HAIR DRESSING COST Ruth is luckier than most. She lives with her dressmaker, keeping the cost of handling her wardrobe at a minimum.

Another of the best and most widely employed extra girls told the writer that she spends at least \$50 a month on her clothes, keeping them up to date and in order. Figuring an income averaging \$120 a month, the \$50 off for upkeep leaves only \$70—as very little living.

"Then there is the matter of dress-

fully tended hair and hands. Permanent waves and manicures are necessary, because a girl never knows when the call will come, and there is no time to spend a few hours in a beauty parlor before reporting at the studio.

All extra girls can cite you examples of other girls who failed as extras because of some such little details. One appeared on the set in a beautiful evening frock that had seen service at a night club the evening before. One was chosen about her hair and appeared at the studio with-out a chic coiffure. And neither was ever called back again.

QUALITY MUST BE GOOD The clothes must not only be in good shape (for the glaring studio lights and merciless camera eye bring out each torn hem, each strained seam) but they must be of good quality and up to date.

For they are worn in scenes where they are in close contrast to the dazzling creations worn by the stars, and though they may be only background, they must be correct and well made.

Riding and sports clothes, as well as beach and bathing suits, are also essential and they, too, must be the best wear and latest be used

through many scenes like that in the top panel, which shows a prospective extra girl exhibiting her qualifications to judges while others look on with interest—and apprehension—the two girls in the lower picture have successfully passed. They are, left, Ruth Magdon, known as "Hollywood's perfect extra girl," and above, Alice Adair, impersonating the wardrobe that makes it possible for her to succeed as a "dress extra."

more than a short time before they become "stale."

And even this brief glory does not last forever. From twenty-two to perhaps twenty-eight, these girls can "do a doubletake" in night club, society, cocktail or opera scenes. After twenty-eight, they are "society ladies" and the chance for daily work somewhat less.

FAR FROM LUXURY Then even the best and richest extra girls, with this constant investment in clothes, this "putting profits back into the business," do well to live in as much physical comfort as the average showgirl.

As for stardom—they are lucky to be able to put aside 15 cents now and then to go to their neighborhood theatre and see the finished work of the stars with whom they have rubbed shoulders on the set, and spend with delight to be able to say, "Look! Look! That's me, over there in the corner by the potter's, just ready to start dancing!"

How a Canadian Exposed German Propaganda Trick

By FRED COOK
Dean of the Press Gallery in the Canadian House of Commons, Ottawa

DURING the first year of the Great War I was a censor at militia headquarters, my colleagues being Col. Fred Hamilton and Col. E. J. Chambers, both old newspaper chums. Hamilton was sent for the day that war was declared, Sunday, August 4, 1914. The same day Chambers and I volunteered for war duty in any capacity. We immediately received a telephone message to proceed to headquarters and were told that we were to take over the censorship work, with Hamilton.

On assuming our duties we found that upon the recommendation of the chief of the general staff, Major-General Gwatkin, the government had assumed control of all cable and wireless stations in the Dominion and that the district censor, one for each station, who had been named years before under the confidential Imperial Defence scheme, were already on their way to their respective posts, and in some cases had already arrived there. Their duty was to scrutinize all inward and outward messages to see that they contained no information which would be of use to the enemy, and if in their judgment the telegram should not go forward to the addressee, then they were to send them to Ottawa for consideration. It was desired to put the clamps upon German propaganda in the fullest degree.

At the outbreak of the war there was a direct cable from Germany to the United States. It ran up the English Channel after crossing the Atlantic, but it was put out of commission by the home authorities in the first week and was only restored after peace was declared. The only medium of communication thus left between Germany and the United States, which Canada could not control, was the powerful wireless transmission between Bayville, New Jersey, and Naum in Germany. When the United States entered into the war in 1917 communication between these two nations naturally ceased.

Although Canada was not able to prevent messages from passing between these two particular stations, I suspect there was a little "jamming" at night by one of our operators who regarded it as a patriotic duty to spoil transmission. Our men caught all communications passing between Naum and Bayville and the copies reached in either through the Marconi station at Glen Bay or Lunenburg, N.S., or from the Pacific station at Newcastle, N.B.

The latter equipment, now owned by the Marconi Company, had just been completed when I visited it in October of that year. The officer in charge was J. M. Croft, the present senior radio inspector at Montreal, and we had daily evidence of his efficiency and skill in the steady stream of Naum messages he forwarded to Ottawa. Some of these communications were in the German language. Many were in code, but there was also a large number in English. Some were of a purely social nature; others straight business and there would be at least twenty a day but very seldom for or offering suggestions of war.

THE MEMBERS of the Canadian censorship staff, at first, were difficult about leaving their office for a single moment. We were all on duty and I recall that within the first fortnight I did one turn of fifty-four consecutive hours. A camp had been built in our room and with a telephone at hand, and of our all-night duty. Later, office methods were systematized so that the pressure was not so severe upon us. We were thus enabled to maintain continuous daily service.

(The Canadian Press Staff)